

One million people greet the Queen on her Silver Jubilee Day

drove in state through St Paul's yesterday to Commonwealth's thanks for her 25 years on the million people who on her way encompassed an ocean of enthusiasm, as must have dispelled all consciousness of showers of her Silver. Thousands had camped to make sure of aie Royal Family's glitter and to add their quota ening acclamations that them all the way.

service the Queen's good evident to all, as the Duke of Edinburgh the cathedral to Guildhall for fitting with many in the went. The formal andness of the day. [Reports pages 2, 4, and 5] conclusion, after the's return to Buckingham the Queen and her eared on the balcony in cited cries from the crowd the Queen. They were several appearances by the Duke waving from

Earlier, the processional route, via The Mall, Trafalgar Square, Strand, Temple Bar, Fleet Street, Ludgate Circus and Ludgate Hill, had been packed with people determined to show their affection for the Queen. They sang the National Anthem as she entered the cathedral, cheered her as she walked from there to Guildhall for luncheon, and on her return to the palace in an open landau.

The highlight of the day was the service at St Paul's, officially described as: "A form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God commemorating the blessings granted to the Queen, most excellent Majesty during the 25 years of her reign".

It was one of those occasions that the British are still able to do so well. The pomp and pageantry were magnificient, everything ran like clockwork, and no one stumbled over his lines.

All those invited, except one, took their seats in plenty of time. The missing guest was Mr. James Mancham, who was deposed as President of Seychelles soon after his arrival in London for the Commonwealth conference, which begins today.

The guest list, prepared by the

Lord Chamberlain's Office, included Mr. Mancham, but one of his aides, speaking from the Savoy Hotel, where Mr. Mancham is staying, said he had decided not to attend the service because he was concerned about the attention he might attract. "It was the Queen's day, and he did not want his presence to detract from that".

The only other embarrassment, but one that the parties concerned carried off with great aplomb, was the fact that Lord Snowdon, who is separated from Princess Margaret, was seated eight rows behind the Royal Family. He watched his wife enter the cathedral in a procession with Lord Linley and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, his children. When the service ended the children left the procession to greet their father affectionately in a side aisle.

After the main part of the congregation had been seated Commonwealth heads of state and leaders of delegations attending the Commonwealth conference took their seats in pews behind those reserved for the Royal Family. The Prime Minister helped to usher them to their seats, and had a quiet chat with several. Mrs. Callaghan, in a straw hat adorned with bunches of red flowers, sat next to the King of Lesotho, who was wear-

ing a bright military uniform decorated with much gold and blue.

The leaders included Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, of Zambia, Dr Banda of Malawi, Mr. Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana, and Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore.

They, and the rest of the congregation of 2,700, were treated before the service began to the spectacle of several processions threading their way along to their allotted places.

They included archbishops and bishops, officers of the orders of chivalry, the Yeoman of the Guard, and the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, resplendent in gold helmets decorated with white ostrich feathers, which were gently fanned by

Then the moment that all had been waiting for. People stood on tiptoe and craned their necks for a better view as members of the Royal Family began to arrive and settle into their places in the front pew, behind the red velvet chairs placed for the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

As the royal ladies seated themselves the pew began to resemble a garden full of pastel-coloured flowers.

All were dressed in varying shades of pink, lavender, blue, green and turquoise. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother's outfit was of a slightly darker shade of yellow than that of the Duchess of Gloucester, and Princess Margaret's pink was also a little darker than that of the Queen. The Duchess of Kent, who always manages to look a little different, was wearing a bright, lettuce-green short-sleeved coat over a matching green and white dress.

The service began with the singing of the hymn "All people that on earth do dwell", the version arranged by Ralph Vaughan Williams for the Queen's coronation. The coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra was recalled by the choir's singing of the anthem "I was glad".

The music for Psalm 121 was composed by Mr. Barry Rose, sub-organist of St Paul's, and Mr. Christopher Dearnley, the organist, composed the anthem based on Psalm 89.

The first lesson, from the Book of Micah, was read by the Archbishop of York, and the second, from St Matthew, by the Archdeacon of London, the Ven. Sam Woodhouse. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, told the congregation that Britain and the Commonwealth had

been blessed beyond measure by having at their heart an example of service untiringly done, of duty faithfully fulfilled, and of a home life stable and wonderfully happy.

"Many today are seeing through the hollowness of a way of life which seeks to build on a basis of materialism of each for himself, or each for his sectional interest, and forgets the good of the whole", Dr Coggan said.

"Many are seeing the supreme need for reconciliation and understanding at the heart of a people, where rivalry or suspicion could so easily lead to open conflict."

After the service the Queen spoke at a luncheon given by the Corporation of London at Guildhall. Eight hundred guests consumed salmon-trout, beef with potatoes, beans and carrots, and melon and raspberries, and then heard the Queen remark that in olden days jubilees were celebrated at the golden fiftieth year. There was a distinct sabbatical flavour about the proceedings, she said.

"It is beginning to dawn on me that a silver jubilee is of a somewhat different nature. But if this is not exactly a period of rest for us, it is certainly one of refreshment and of happiness and satisfaction."

The Queen's speech, page 4

night waits its reward

thout as rewarded for dived at night in and outside St Paul's, the adverse, fast and suffering shower, in order close look at the loss in the front packed pavement cathedral had been midnight or earlier, it said, Karen trainee, nursery Southend, Essex, superb view as she's and she will she comes out. others like her had were soaked by ivy showers, crowd joined in the strains of all, the song of all, from St Paul's, minutes late, the d. from St Paul's "walkabout" to impaled by the burst, the Lord Mayor's towards the north side of Jennifer Williams, Tottenham, pre- with a bunch of ed them herself, ed Mrs Jill Pinner, denham, when hopping bag can supplies went on the royal g every 50 yards



A moment to be treasured for a lifetime as the Queen pauses to talk to some of the crowd lining the route during her walk from St Paul's Cathedral to Guildhall after yesterday's service of thanksgiving.

'Liz rules OK' the Cockney way

By Louis Herren

A large banner hung on the wall of the high-rise flats proclaimed: "Liz Rules, OK", and far below in Haverhill Street they were celebrating her jubilee in the good old Cockney way.

A tea party and a fancy-dress competition for the kids, bunting of bunting and dancing for the grown-ups and lashings of Cockney kindness and good humour for everybody. It was just as I remembered it when I grew up round the corner in High Street, Shadwell.

Mrs Anscombe at number 45 began raising money for the party last September, and with collections from the local bingo hall and elsewhere raised £621 for 20 street parties.

Mrs Jones, who lives at number 34 with her lorry-driver husband, and Mrs Frost down the street organized the kids' party. She said that who was a P & O stewardess, which translated means she is a char at the company's office in Leadenhall Street.

The bunting fluttered in the sun, and the kids tucked in while their dads reminisced. Nothing like a street party to keep people together, said a foreman who had to move down to Tilbury docks when they closed the London docks.

Not like the old days though, said a glass worker. The

Continued on page 4, col 1

es to frustrate President Amin during day of false alarms

order

announced last

President Amin had

his first destination

to the Commonwealth Conference in

did not specify

arrived but it said

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in either from

Germany or

said that he had

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drive in London

tomorrow.

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British radar

night his where

unexplained,

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a Ugandan

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sonal air traffic

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said to be head-

a Boeing 707

Growth of Civil Service 'is under control'

Growth of the Civil Service has been brought under control, figures to be published on Friday

are expected to show. Central government manpower remained steady at 746,000 in the six months until April 1 and is not expected to rise unless the Cabinet extends its system of cash

reserves in Whitehall, the limits have been held

responsible for the unexpectedly low manpower

figures.

Plans to avoid a diplomatic incident, the Government quickly issued an official statement through its information

service and every available

press and television reporter was withdrawn from election coverage and hastily dispatched to a small airport.

Examiners were issued to fewer

giving during the afternoon when

the control tower could

dictatorily be heard calling 16

times in succession: "Uganda

flight 345. Do you read me?"

This anxious message re-

affirmed local conviction that

Amin's plane was busily burning

fuel over the Irish Sea in

order to demand emergency

landing rights which the

unwilling Irish authorities would

be unable by international law

to refuse.

But this false alarm, too, was

eventually explained by a

shamefaced official who sum-

moned scores of correspondents

and cameramen. It was a mis-

take, he explained, caused by

air-traffic controllers misread-

ing the call sign of an Aer Lingus

training flight in the vicinity.

Bomb alert on Mintoff plane

Ajaccio, June 7.—A British Airways Trident airliner carrying Mr. Dom Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister, to the Commonwealth conference in London, today made an emergency landing here after a warning that there was a bomb on board. British Airways was expected to send another Trident to fly Mr. Mintoff to London. —Reuter.

Dr. Kamala criticizes Britain, page 7; Words speak louder than action, page 14; Leading article, page 15.

Hostages set record

Proving more than a match for the Dutch authorities' strategy of patience, the South Moluccan gunmen holding 56 adult hostages took the siege into its sixteenth day, a record of its kind for Holland. The Dutch crisis cabinet again met in The Hague but is showing no signs of reopening the deadlocked attempts at mediation.

Page 6

50p school meals urged

Parents should have to pay the full economic cost of school meals, the National Association of Head Teachers, which represents two thirds of all head teachers in state primary schools decided at its conference in Southport. That would raise the cost from 15p to 50p. Page 6

Threat to Zambia power

Mr. Roger Hawkins, Rhodesian Minister of Combined Operations, threatened to cut off power supplies to Zambia from the Kariba hydroelectric complex if the Zambians did not stop unprovoked attacks on Rhodesian territory. In London for the Commonwealth conference, President Kaunda of Zambia said Britain was seriously mishandling its African policy. Page 7

Crime increase: Strathclyde police, who cover the population of Scotland, reported a 16 per cent increase in crime in the past four months. 6

Lisbon: Portuguese Socialists reject coalition with any Opposition party. 6

Seychelles: New regime relaxes curfew and shops and banks open again. 8

Turkey: Mr. Ecevit solicits political support from dissidents and independents in forming a government. 8

Leader page 15

Letters: On the Seychelles coup from the Seychelles High Commissioner; and on food companies and a price freeze from Mr. Hector Laing.

Leading article: The Commonwealth election.

SILVER JUBILEE

Biggest festivities for 25 years involve almost all in Britain

By A Staff Reporter

Only occasional showers of rain interfered with yesterday's national jubilee celebrations, the largest and most spectacular since the coronation. In some way, most Britons were involved in the festivities, and thousands of foreign tourists enjoyed the colourful pageantry that many believe only Britain can still provide.

Across the country, cities, towns and villages organized street parties, although most had to contend with at least blustery weather. But there was little to indicate that the day's celebrations had been anything but a success.

Many millions of people in Britain, and throughout the world, particularly in the Commonwealth, enjoyed the spectacle centred in London on television or radio.

During the morning and early afternoon roads in the United Kingdom were reported by the Automobile Association as very quiet, while people watched the royal procession and service of thanksgiving on television or joined in local events.

Only minor incidents affected the thousands of people who lined the route through central London to catch a glimpse of the Queen and her family. The St John Ambulance Brigade treated 23 people who fainted or were slightly hurt.

At the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, as in many hospitals in the United Kingdom, a jubilee tea was held. Parents joined their children and watched the procession on

television, and children who will be in the hospital over the jubilee period were each presented with a jubilee crown.

Some people went a bit too far in the celebrations. Three men were each fined £5 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, for stealing a large Union Jack, valued at £100, from Trafalgar Square.

Some workers were forced at the thought of having to work over the jubilee Bank holiday, and at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, 400 bakers declared that as the jubilee was a "once-in-a-lifetime occasion" they would not work from Monday until today.

They went on strike and left the management and salaried staff at Landers' Bakery to start the shift at 6 am. A shop steward explained that the workers were upset that they could not enjoy the holiday with their families.

A similar dispute affected customers of the Express Dairy in London, Hertfordshire and Surrey, who will receive no milk until tomorrow. The dispute is over days off in lieu of the Bank holiday and involves transport and maintenance staff.

Another dispute, involving printing staff on the *Morning Advertiser*, which caters for the licensed trade, was settled. They had refused to use the word "jubilee" because the paper was not to print during the jubilee holiday, depriving them of overtime as a double rate.

On Merseyside, 2,500 parties were held in gardens decorated with flags, bunting and balloons, and public houses stayed open an extra hour until 11.30 last night.

Ghosts haunt Queen Street for the day

From Arthur Osman

Ghosts returned to Queen Street in Rugeley, Staffordshire, yesterday in the shape of more than 200 former residents who decided that it was the only place in which to celebrate the jubilee. They still regard it as home although they have been scattered across mid-Shropshire in the name of progress these past three or four years.

Queen Street, as it existed for well over a century in no more groundless and dandlings proliferate where scores of two-up and two-down houses once stood; an eerie, elusive sort of place on any other day but yesterday.

The street missed George III's jubilee but was already mature for Queen Victoria's. The 1935 affair was being recalled in lively terms among older people, as they gathered with their children and grandchildren for the penultimate or final one of this century.

It was Mr Roy Burns, aged 51, a Queen Street boy who made good and is now a notable figure in the district as a metal merchant, who had the idea of getting everyone together again. He footed the bill for the drinks and heaps of food: thick-cut ham and cheese, black pudding and a profusion of pickles to satisfy the sharpest palate.

Mr Burns was clearly touched as more and more law-abiding faces appeared along the uneven, blue-brick pavement with the empty weekend waste on either side.

Fabulous, absolutely fabulous, he said. I never saw many would be, in fact.

There was always a stir in the street, and

the stories about the inn as the focal point of the street were warm and rhapsodic.

Tell in the field of the Cotswolds, in great cottages and houses, Norman church, public school and post office, inn-store, in crooked lanes, sheltered by oak and sycamore and beech. The hedge

rows are snowy with cow parsley and the meadows munched by Pricians.

Chedworth reckons it has a well-balanced social mixture. Some of its 750 people work on the dairy and arable farms. Others go to Swindon or Cheltenham, and there is a sprinkling of second-home owners and people retired after years in the former colonies. So Chedworth is cravat-and-blazer as well as corduroy.

For one thing, Chedworth is

far from city fret and carbon monoxide, an available place that must be an aid to an easy mind and a good digestion.

It lies in the fold of the Cotswolds, in great cottages and houses, Norman church, public school and post office, inn-store, in crooked lanes, sheltered by oak and sycamore and beech. The hedge

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parsley and the meadows munched by Pricians.

The Scouts, the WI, the Mothers' Union, the Royal British Legion and all had fixed in displays on tractor-drawn trailers and, right on the dot, rendezvoused with the Chedworth silver band.

Mr Cecil Day, the village butcher, who has been in the band for 53 years, struck his big drum, and the band and procession moved off to the sports field, past decorated cottages.

The bunting in the village was understated, certainly not vulgar. The roses and dog roses were almost decoration enough. After all, most of Chedworth is a conservation area. It is not surprising that one of its cottages is in the United States; it caught the fancy of Henry Ford senior during the 1920s and he had it shipped over, stone by stone.

With the baker's big bass drum booming, gleaming, the blackbirds, and the band, in matley uniforms, and even fat roses, blowing, the procession trudged through the lanes. A few people who had been to see the Roman walls by chance to watch the village's private millennium.

The sports field was held out for music, rock and folk, and human, based on the traditional 16th-century Knockout television sports, which now seems to have replaced warfarin in Europe, a model for the time being.

It was then that the sky blackened, and the hall cracked a battering fist, and made jubilee colours run. The villagers feared for the bonfire and the dance that was to follow.

But they sat down in the village hall and ate the jubilee tea, paid for by two money-raising dances. And the rain stopped, and the sun dried the puddles, and made the sporting spartans' T-shirts steam. It was just perfect.

Chedworth maidens enjoying a little rustic merriment.

Motorists leave cars behind

Holiday traffic was reduced to a mere trickle yesterday as millions of motorists left their cars off the roads to join in the jubilee celebrations, the RAC said.

East night, party over, Queen Street, its nameplate chipped and faded, was silent again. For many departed guests, it had been an evocation of childhood, of the friendly smell of Sunday dinner from the blackened grates that were still in use the day the demolition men came.

Mr Stuart Perrin, aged 25, said: I think a lot of the older people are still the ones who have a new sense of life, where folk hardly talk to each other, and they would dearly like to return to what Queen Street was years ago, because it is really their home.

They have come here rather than go to parties where they now live.

Mr Burns' idea, and

storm clouds scudding over the Victoria Inn, on the site of the former pub, and his father and son

hosted a crisply tailored

rehearsal of the

Crutchleys, the

and the Heathcotes.

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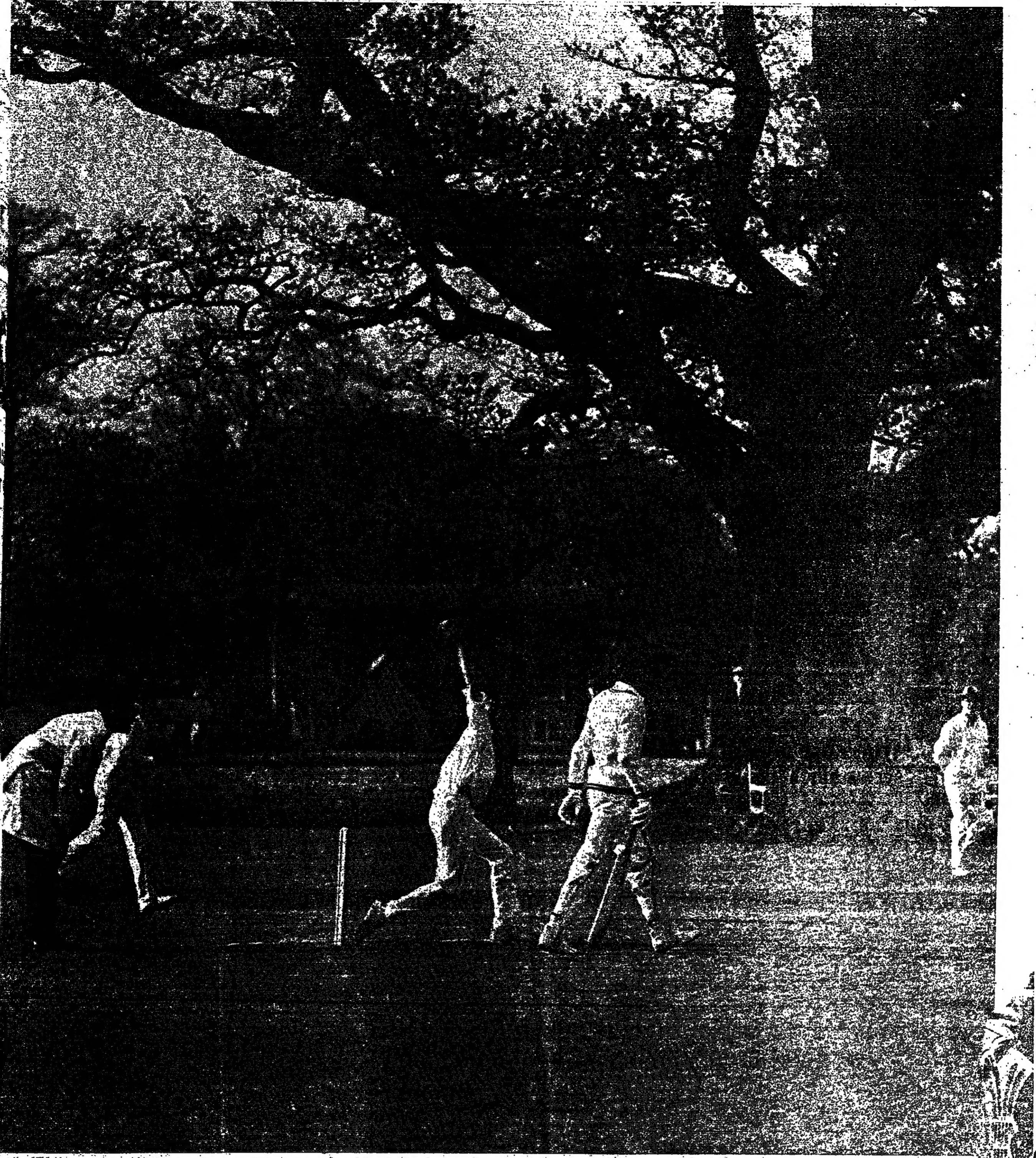
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Photograph: Gus

it) Lord

Smart delivery is important everywhere.

Shrewd bowling will put the ball just where this bowler wants it in a Sunday afternoon cricket match on the village green.

Carefully planned delivery is our aim, too. We have to make sure towns and villages across the country get the Mobil fuels and lubricants they need, all year round, with absolute reliability. After all, some people find petrol and lubricating oil even more important than cricket.

Last year we delivered over one thousand million gallons of fuels and lubes to 25,000 different delivery addresses throughout Britain. Making sure that every customer gets the product he needs at the right time

is a complex task. Mobil's Marketing Operations people are well experienced in playing this game — even on the stickiest of wickets.

Delivering product to the customer is the last link in the chain. To ensure we have all the products our customers need in just the right quantities means Mobil's refinery at Coryton must receive the sort of crude oil it needs. Problems do arise, though. Ships loading in the Middle East take up to six weeks to arrive in the UK. They can be subject to delays in foreign ports. Then there's the possibility of the weather delaying supplies from the North Sea. Unplanned happenings like these are common occurrences for our Supply and Distribution staff.

Using our worldwide tracking system for tankers we can see at a glance how to cope with the problems. Mobil tankers en route from Nigeria and other oil producing countries are always on the high seas and with several telephone calls we can usually divert one of them to Coryton. That's the benefit of being part of one of the largest oil companies in the world.

Ninety-one years of doing business with people all over the UK has taught us a few things about running our business to serve people best. The most important lesson we've learned is that we can't afford a no-ball delivery. It's not cricket!

Mobil

SILVER JUBILEE



Beneath fluttering bunting strung from house to house the children of Havering Street, Stepney, tuck in to their tea at a jubilee street party while, in the background, their fathers reminisce about 'the old days before the planners ruined Stepney'.

'She's a good Queen, she's Britain', the Cockney said as he celebrated her jubilee with a knees up

Continued from page 1
bleedin' planners have ruined Stepney. But who cares? Not Mr Peter bleedin' Shore. Why should he worry when he's got a safe seat.

I am happy to report that they have not ruined Havering Street. Seen from the commuter train that runs every few minutes across the arch at one end of the street it must look like two rows of mean cottages.

They have outside privies and no bathroom, but each has six rooms and a small back-yard. There are worse places to live in, said an electrician at Tate and Lyle, like those flats.

In a basement room of number 40 old Mrs Hart, who is 96, was drinking whisky and watching the relay. She worked as a char at Dr Barnardo's until she was 86, and remembered Queen Victoria's last jubilee.

Adequately refreshed (I was given a large whisky and tonic water) we went upstairs, where she was presented with a large bouquet of flowers.

The rain came, and I was invited into number 36, which had once been a synagogue. There was a small bar in the corner of the room and a large deep freezer where the Ark

once stood, and we had more whisky.

My host had been a sabbath goer, that is he had lighted fires for the orthodox on the sabbath. We used to sing "No Jews allowed down Wapping", but we didn't mean it, he said.

The sun came out again, and in the street a stout old party-wearing a shiny paper cap was talking with a neighbour who had repaired bunting, had closed down the yard. The party was warming up, and the women had removed their bonnets to show off their best dresses. There was a feeling

of benign expectancy in the street.

Come rain or sunshine, it was going to be a very good party. Whisky, gin and beer bottles were stacked in all the front rooms.

I was offered another whisky, but this time I asked, "Are you celebrating the jubilee? An excuse for a good knees up?"

"Party that," said one. "But she's a good queen, she's Britain, you know."

I'm a monarchist myself, said another. Always have been. Who'd want to live in a republic?

Having done my journalistic

A drab day for republicans

By a Staff Reporter

The woman from the London Tourist Board told me I could watch the gun salutes "completely free of charge", but would I have another 20 ready for the phone, please. That was hardly fair, since the guns had popped off hours before.

There was still time to see Beating Retreat on Horse Guards Parade in the evening, however, which she said was "a fine example of Britain's ceremonial pageantry". At 11 a time there were other retreats to be beaten.

For the tourists of republican sympathies and no taste for jingoistic pageantry, yesterday's first-hour guide in London was a desert. But there were other things to do, and those who had their fill of fetes and jamborees wheresoever they were in London's parks and squares were distinctly

far from the Ark. The Ark, in south London, had an exhibition of later royal occasions less vivid. She screws up her face and laughs when she tries to remember the present Queen's coronation.

She and her next-door neighbour, also a teacher, think that on the whole life for most people has changed for the better.

Where one royal occasion seems much like another

From John Young
St Leonard-on-Sea

All-day sunshine and rain squalls chased each other across the corner of the lounge's window. The television set presented the day's great events as an audience chattered by turns, chattered, dozed and stared impassively at the screen.

Mrs Hilda Frisby, a former schoolteacher, was 10 years old at the time of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. She spoke her holidays that year at St Leonards and recalls surprisingly that it was the Queen's patronage that led to its popularity and to the original designation of Warrior Square as billets for the troops of the Royal Household.

Her recollections of later royal occasions are less vivid. She screws up her face and laughs when she tries to remember the present Queen's coronation.

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Insatiable US hunger for pomp

Americans who usually start the morning with coffee and the news wake up yesterday to trumpet blasts and the strains of "God Save the Queen" as the silver jubilee celebrations crossed the Atlantic on five

consecutive evenings.

Two of the three networks, NBC and ABC, devoted several hours of their morning news programmes to the thanksgiving service at St Paul's Cathedral and Queen Elizabeth's "walkabout" afterwards through the streets of London.

The heavy television and newspaper coverage of the Jubilee is feeding America's apparently insatiable hunger for British pomp, despite its break with the Crown, just over 200 years ago.

American affection for the Queen and her family was clearly evident in the television commentary this morning. One American reporter called her "wise woman" which "built his house upon a rock". — St Matthew 7, 24

We listened to these words of Jesus a few moments ago. How right he was! Foundations matter. Watch any good team of soldiers at work in this or any other city, and note what is done afterwards through the streets of London.

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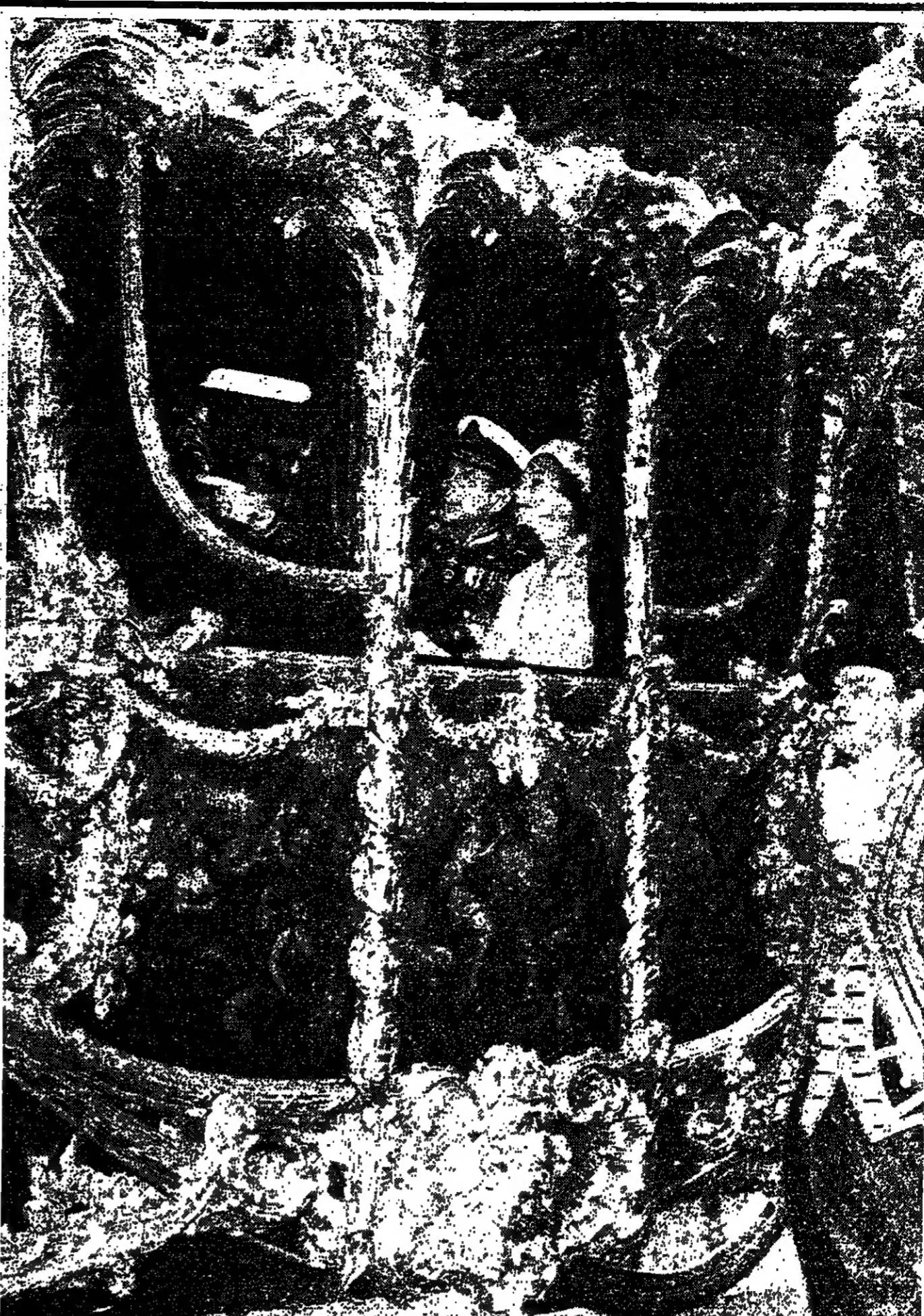
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The heavy television and newspaper coverage of the Jubilee is feeding America's apparently insatiable hunger



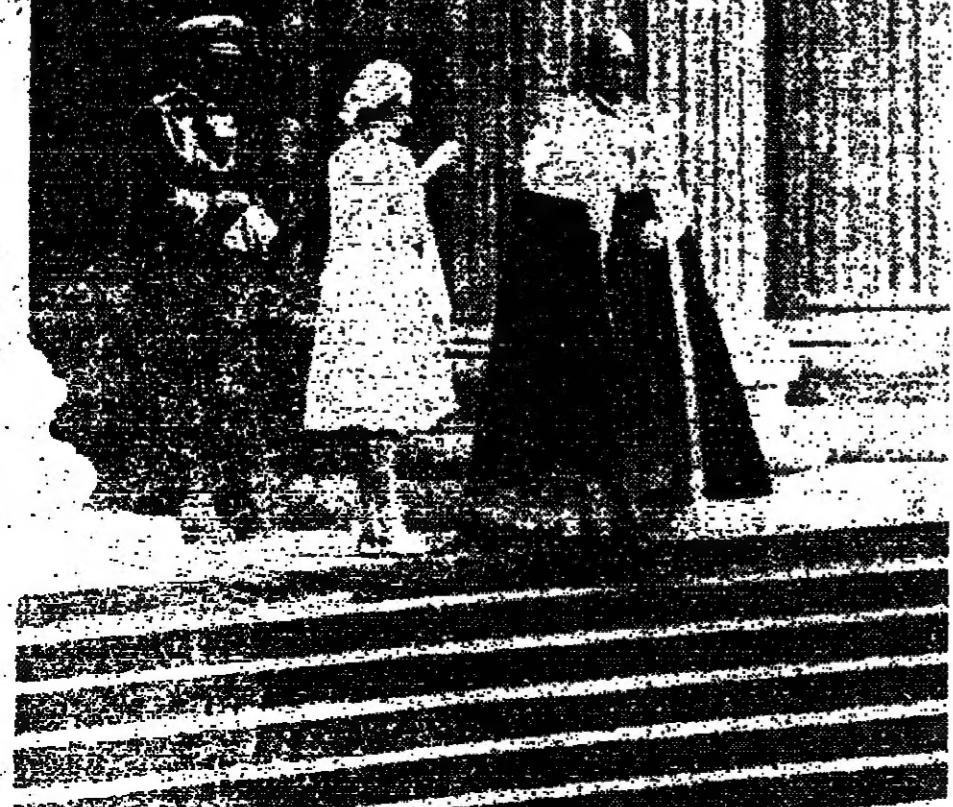
Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh are joined on the balcony at Buckingham Palace by Princess Anne and Captain Phillips, Lord Mountbatten, Princess Margaret and Prince Andrew. Part of the crowd, which filled the Mall to cheer the Queen.



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive in The State Coach at Temple Bar.



The Duke and Duchess of Kent during the service of Thanksgiving at St Paul's with their children (from left) Lord St Andrews, Lady Helen Windsor and Lord Nicholas Windsor.



Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leaving St Paul's Cathedral with the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Robin Gillett.



Above : Lord Snowdon talking with his children, Lord Linley and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, after the service. Left : The Prince of Wales, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.



HOME NEWS

Head teachers agree that parents ought to meet the full cost of school meals

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Southport

Parents should have to pay the full economic cost of school meals, the National Association of Head Teachers, which represents two thirds of all head teachers in state schools, decided yesterday. That would mean an increase of more than 200 per cent in the present price of 15p, to bring it up to the true cost of 50p.

Proposing the motion at the final day of the association's annual conference at Southport, Mr Thomas Coring, of Whitegate End Primary School, Chadderton, Lancashire, said the difference between the present price and the true economic cost meant that a subsidy of £70 a year was being spent on each child receiving a school meal. That compared with an

annual allowance of £8.58 a head to pay for books and school materials.

The 340 children in his school received £2,917 a year for books and equipment, and the equivalent of £24,000 in school meal subsidies. "There is something very wrong with the kind of thing that produces this situation," he said. "School meals have become far more important than education itself."

Last year £328m of public money was spent in subsidizing school meals. This year that figure would inevitably rise to about £400m; that would pay the salaries of 12,000 teachers.

The subsidy was also unfair, he suggested, in that it went to only the two-thirds of children who took school meals. He proposed that the £400m should be redirected to the Department of Health and

Social Security and paid out to all parents in the form of increased child allowances.

The 35p subsidy being paid on each school meal would enable parents to receive an increased allowance of £1.35 a week for each child of school age; or an increase of 96p if the charge for school meals went up to 25p in September, as proposed by the Government.

Mr Coring further suggested that children who take sandwiches at school should have to pay a nominal rate of 3p a day because of the cost of the lunch-hour supervision.

The motion, which was passed overwhelmingly by the association, was not aimed at the abolition of free school meals. Mr Coring continued. The total annual government subsidy on school meals quoted by him

does, however, include the cost of free school meals. His calculations as to the possible increase of child allowances would therefore be much reduced if free school meals continued.

The association decided to ask its executive council to examine the possibility of an 8.30 am to 1.30 pm school day with a view to cutting expenditure on such items as heating and school meals, thereby enabling money to be spent on the more essential parts of the education service.

It also passed a motion calling for a reduction of class sizes to a maximum of 25 in primary schools and 15 in secondary schools.

The present average primary school class is 24 and the average secondary school class 17, but many still have more than 30 pupils.

Government criticized for inaction on canals

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Government policies towards the development of Britain's inland waterways for goods traffic have been criticized by the National Waterways Transport Association.

The association, which represents operators, users, planners and administrators of Britain's waterways network, blamed the Government for what it described as "ill informed, misleading and derogatory comments" in a recent House of Lords debate on the British Waterways Board scheme to improve the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation.

In a detailed statement on the Government's attitudes, the association noted that of the 2,030 miles of canals owned and managed by the board, 340 miles was used for goods carriage. In 1975 the commercial sections of the board's canals carried a total of 4,200,000 tonnes of goods.

It argued that the commercial waterways had been placed at a disadvantage, not as the Government stated, because of their age, but as a result of the total lack of investment and improvement over many years.

More than 500 miles of canals in commercial use, it noted, were not controlled by the board, and it added that because of the statistical base used by Whitehall the extent of commercial use of the inland waterways was consistently understated. If the figures were used properly, the association said, they would show that the total United Kingdom canal system carried 50 million tonnes of goods.

Dealing with the board's application for government finance to support the widening and deepening of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation, the association said that the board's own independent consultants had identified potential traffic levels of between 1,500,000 tonnes and 2,400,000 tonnes a year. The board had based its submission for financial assistance on a level of 1,500,000 tonnes a year, twice the break-even level on the investment.

The application had been made over four years ago, yet the Department of Environment had failed to approve the development scheme.

The association said it was "perplexed and not a little worried" by some of the comments and views put forward by the Government. This country has waterways, some of them are becoming freight-selective and comparatively inexpensive improvements of those waterways are a demonstrably sound investment by transport infrastructure standards", it said.

More Home News, page 16

Former Nixon aide advocates prison mission work
Psychiatry 'cannot curb crime'

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Increased Christian missionary work in prisons would be much more effective than psychiatry or psychology in persuading criminals to change their ways, Mr Charles Colson, formerly a White House assistant to President Nixon, said yesterday.

Mr Colson, who was imprisoned for his part in the Watergate conspiracy, is in Britain to promote the beliefs of a Washington-based organization called Prison Fellowship.

During his visit, which has been arranged largely by Mr Michael Alison, Conservative MP for Barkston Ash and a Church of England lay reader, Mr Colson will meet prison officials and probation officers.

Psychiatry and psychology have failed to curb crime in the United States, Mr Colson said yesterday. The American prison system could not rehabilitate inmates successfully, with the result that four out of every five crimes were committed by former prisoners, he said.

Instead of increasing police forces, it would be better to concentrate on the 300,000 people in American prisons to try to prevent about four fifths of future crimes before they were committed, Mr Colson said.

The zeal with which Mr Colson is tackling the Christian rehabilitation of prisoners springs from Christ's exhortation reported in St Matthew's gospel, that his followers should visit people in prisons. It was in answer to prayer, Mr Colson believes, that his team was able to gain access for the



Mr Charles Colson: Nixon aide turned evangelist.

first time to United States federal prisons.

His is the saturation approach: taking teams into prison, as in Oxford, Wisconsin, with laymen following up the work; or taking inmates out of prison for two weeks to learn Christian fellowship and counselling, with extensive Bible study, so that the prison work among other prisoners "living the gospel in their own lives".

Prisoners are usually taught in pairs so that "they learn how to be brothers."

At Oxford, 98 inmates attended a week-long course, working from morning to night. "We had 25 inmates make the first time decision for Christ. They had not before been Christians," Mr Colson said.

He added: "We have had some people serving up to 25

years for armed robbery and one man who had spent six different sentences in prison."

The fellowship was also placing full-time pastors to live among prison inmates as "elder brothers," he said.

Commenting on reports that

Mr John Mitchell, former United States Attorney General, and Mr H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's former chief of staff, were to stand prison sentences as July 22, Mr Colson said: "It is preposterous to take a first-time, white-collar offender, who shows no danger, who has been publicly disgraced, and put him in a cage for two and a half years. It is not punishment; it is vengeance."

Mr Mitchell would never survive the sentence, he said.

"What it does is pander to those instincts in society that we will show those big shots."

You are subconsciously encouraging the worst instincts in people", Mr Colson said. But he added, in my reflection, that as a result Mr Haldeman and Mr Mitchell would fall into his rehabilitation target area.

Mr Colson believes that religious revivals occur in waves and that there are distinct signs of one such wave in America. He says President Carter is the most famous example of someone "born again". No revival has ever been confined to only one country, Mr Colson adds.

Of its effect on prison populations, he says: "I should certainly like to challenge Christians in England to involve themselves more actively. This has been a very much neglected area in the United States and my guess is that it is here."

Supporter was 'choked' by England defeat

Mark Watson, aged 20, an assembler of Thompson Close, Langley, Buckinghamshire, an England football supporter, was said at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday to have made a nuisance of himself in Haymarket after the England v Scotland match. He was said to have gone into the traffic outside "England, England" and to have been arrested after sitting on a car bonnet.

He told Mr St John Harmsworth, the magistrate: "I went to see the team and I thought they were going to win. I am very English. I wanted to see them win because the country is going down the drain. I was choked by the defeat." He was fined £2 for threatening behaviour.

A Scottish supporter in London after the international at Wembley was fined £25 with £9.80 costs yesterday for kicking and punching a policeman earlier in the day. Alan Fromly, aged 23, a painter of Rosefield Place, Edinburgh, admitted assault on the police. George McArthur, aged 31, a postman, of Sayers Place, Edinburgh, who tried to pull Mr Fromly out of the police van, was fined £10 for obstructing the police.

Crime in Strathclyde up by 16 per cent

From Our Correspondent

Glasgow

Strathclyde police force, which covers half the population of Scotland, had a higher percentage increase in crime in the past four months than any other area in Scotland, Mr James Binnie, assistant chief constable with responsibility for crime detection, said at a press conference in Glasgow yesterday.

He spoke of the anxiety facing the force over the rise in the number of young criminals. Figures for the first four months showed an unacceptable 16 per cent increase against the same period last year. The peak age of the criminal was now 16 or 17 years but, Mr Binnie said, they began to taper off at the age of 25 or 26.

Persons charged with crimes were much younger than those of 10 years ago, and committed crimes that were almost unheard of then. It was not uncommon, he added, for young people aged 15, 16 and 17 to be before the High Court charged with murder, and for children of eight, nine or 10 years to be charged with vandalism and wilful fire raising.

He said there were about

twenty pickpockets aged from 14 to 19 operating in the West of Scotland. They went to football matches, race meetings, and were even among the crowds in Glasgow during the Queen's silver jubilee state drive.

Mr Binnie said the police were frustrated because there were no places available for some young persons at List D schools, to which they are sent from the children's panels.

"If you cannot get them into a place of remedial training," he said, "you are merely having to throw them back into the area that created the problems in the first place."

There were three vulnerable areas: petrol filling stations, off-licences, and bank messengers. His crime prevention officers had visited petrol stations, 28 of which had been robbed in the past four months, and advice had also been given to off-licence premises, 16 of which had been attacked in that period. There had been 37 bank messengers robbed, an unacceptable high figure, but some were not charged with their employers.

There had been a tremendous response from the public but he wanted more people to report incidents they have seen.

Plan conditional on turning liquid waste into glass ingots

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The risks from nuclear power are listed in order of importance in the April issue of the quarterly Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. They are: proliferation; nuclear theft; sabotage and accidents; and routine emissions from reactors and processing plants.

The generation of waste in the nuclear fuel cycle from mineral extraction to spent fuel reprocessing is as inevitable as for any other large-scale industrial practice. Much of the waste from nuclear energy operations is radioactive in that it remains radioactively dangerous for hundreds of years.

There are five groups of this effluent to be allowed for in a nuclear power programme. In reprocessing work about five cubic metres of highly active liquid waste is produced for each tonne of fuel. That volume can be reduced more than 10 times by evaporation after processing.

The general practice in all countries is then to store the concentrated liquid in double-walled stainless steel tanks protected in underground concrete bunkers.

This system of storage has been in use at Windscale for more than 20 years from reprocessing of Magnax fuels. Wastes from oxide fuels will be very similar in characteristics.

Doubts about keeping mate-

rial in liquid form arise from the fact that it must remain in safe storage over a period that far exceeds the usual time-scales for human activities.

There is therefore a great attraction to converting the liquid into a solid form for more permanent storage in a deep cavern.

Several industrial schemes are in progress to turn the waste into glass ingots. Suitable glass for incorporating the waste has been formulated by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, under a project named Harvest.

As part of expansion work at Windscale, a small commercial system based on Harvest is under construction, costing £40m. Success with that scheme is important to reprocessing work at Windscale.

Arrangements to reprocess Japanese fuel in the new plant, which are the subject of the planning inquiry, are conditional on British Nuclear Fuels being able to turn highly active wastes into glass blocks.

Otherwise the oxide fuels, which remain in storage ponds for a year as a matter of course before reprocessing, will be returned intact.

With the present reprocessing methods a much larger quantity, about 60 cubic metres, of medium-active liquid waste is produced for each tonne of fuel. Several methods are adopted for coping with it.

More elaborate techniques have been devised for treating troublesome medium-active wastes by a floc (such as ferric hydroxide, nickel ferrocyanide, and manganese dioxide) in a precipitation process. The resulting sludge is treated with bitumen and remaining liquid treated as a low-active waste.

The choice of site for a reprocessing factory is virtually determined by the need to discharge low-level radioactive liquids out to sea. That is particularly important in relation to the disposal of low-level active waste containing tritium.

No practical waste treatment procedure exists to extract tritium from the sea. Therefore a coastal site is essential so that tritiated water is diluted by a very large mass of sea water.

The main highly active solid waste produced in reprocessing is the cladding of fuel elements, which is stripped before the fuel is dissolved for chemical separation. About half a cubic metre of that waste arises from each tonne of fuel treated. The waste is contaminated with small amounts of plutonium and other actinides, and with traces of plutonium-239.

When the concentrate is still too highly active for dispersal because of longer-lived components in the mixture, the waste may be mixed with bitumen to make a solid block for storage.

That procedure should yield about half a cubic metre of bituminized waste for one tonne of fuel present experience. The intention is for such packages to be dumped in deep ocean trenches or into geological formations.

Next: Wider issues.

sen or in geological formations will then be done.

Low-active solid wastes cover a variety of items that become contaminated in the routine operation of a reprocessing unit such as clothing, paper, furniture, tools, gloves, small items of laboratory equipment and so on. About three to five cubic metres of rubbish comes that way for burial.

The second type of waste under that heading is a much more serious matter and comes from contamination from plutonium. The items are mainly tools and gloves used for maintenance and process work. Only a small amount is produced, but it is packaged and stored until some satisfactory way of recovering the plutonium is developed.

All those procedures are designed to keep the release of radiation well below the recommended levels of the International Commission for Radiological Protection for safety standards. Nevertheless the danger exists of an accident that puts the public at risk.

The landscape of Cumbria is still overshadowed by the twin chimneys of the original atomic piles of Windscale. They remain a monument to potential dangers, marking the site that drove some 20,000 curies of iodine-131 and strontium-90 into the atmosphere 20 years ago, in spite of the special filters over the stacks.

Civil Service growth 'is under control'

By Peter Hennessy

Figures to be published on Friday are expected to show that the Government has brought the growth of the Civil Service under control with a view to cutting expenditure on such items as heating and school meals, thereby enabling money to be spent on the more essential parts of the education service.

It also passed a motion calling for a reduction of class sizes to a maximum of 25 in primary schools and 15 in secondary schools.

The motion, which was passed

WEST EUROPE

Portuguese Socialists reject coalition with any Opposition party

From José Stercifl

Lisbon, June 7.

Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, has reiterated emphatically that he intends to continue in power above and will not envisage coalition with other parties. He claims that his Government has achieved development, progress, and other "advantages" for Portugal.

In a lengthy interview given to the Lisbon newspaper *Diário de Notícias*, he asked the Opposition to "moderate its criticisms" of his Government's policy. He waved aside any likelihood of early parliamentary elections and emphasized that the Government has met with "total support" from the President of the republic.

President Ramalho Eanes is empowered by the constitution to appoint or dismiss prime ministers.

The interview was given at a time when the Prime Minister and his Government are under attack from all sides for alleged incompetence in tackling the country's economic, financial, and social problems.

Accompanied by a series of smiling photographs of the Prime Minister, the article pointed out that the Government had "dissatisfied a series of measures aimed at economic recuperation".

The best method of controlling spending and manpower lay behind the debate about the future shape of the Treasury earlier this year stimulated by Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, and Sir John Hunt, Secretary of State for the Treasury.

Mr Soares said by saying that the Socialist Party was "condemned by circumstances to govern, and it is not an easy position to hold at the present moment".

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ain tries
separate
itary
n politics

June 7.—The Spanish

Government today reorganized
Ministry in further
take the armed forces
politics before next
general election.

Official decree in the official
established the post of
the chief of staff and
the between politics and
affairs.

The political functions to
members of the Armed Forces
necessary. The Air Minister
is in command to
of staff, who has still
been appointed.

A similar change was made
Army five months ago
of the Government's
depoliticize the armed
and give them a
structure similar to
which Spain hopes to

Suarez, the Prime
confided with senior
and police officials on
arrangements for the
May Wednesday.

He found a defused
bomb today outside a
the northern Basque
of San Sebastian. It was
of dynamite and an
mix of nuts and bolts.

Manuel Fraga Iribarne,
Interior minister and
leader of the right-wing
Alliance, wrote an
letter to Spain's 25 mil-
iters today saying that
wanted an end to
and terror.

Suarez, who is heading
right coalition group in
is preparing to
the nation on Monday,
try to prevent a last
swing to the right by

the United States
carrier John F. Kennedy
5,000 men on board,
off Barcelona yesterday
what an American
spokesman described
and recreation visit.

Leading article, page 15

ice freezes
and
stable prices

Our Own Correspondent

June 7.—The Government decided
to freeze fruit and vegetables at
their average for
1976. The move is an
to check speculation in
the main cause of the
bad price index in

new regulations, decided
National Price Committee
wholesalers who
had complained that
their prices and the
many of the go-betweens
very number, rather
pressive margins, would
be the root of the
The measures also
importers.

list 'No' to
elections

June 7.—M. Jacques
the Gaullist party
tonight announced that
will stand for the
of a referendum
scheduled for next week
to decide on a agree-
direct election to the
in Parliament.

He justified the decision
correspondents by saying
the Government, Bill
it contain adequate
for French national
and sovereignty.

France-Press.

an abortion
setback

June 7.—The Italian

today unexpectedly
y a majority of two to
ut a Bill to legalize
one means that no new
Bill can be presented
ment for another six

After the legalization
re, abortion was the
for parliamentary battle
against the influence of
the Catholic Church.

OVERSEAS

Britain mishandling its African policy, President Kaunda says

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

President Kaunda of Zambia
will make the keynote
address on southern Africa at
the Commonwealth conference

today, last night accused the
British Government of seriously
misunderstanding its African policy.

He said he had felt "dismay
and disgust" at the way the
British Government had passed

on the recent threat to Zambia
made by Mr Ian Smith, the
Rhodesian leader. As for the
prospect of a negotiated settle-

ment on the lines Dr Owen, the
Foreign Secretary, is seeking,
he saw little reason to expect a
positive result.

Speaking more in sorrow

than anger, President Kaunda
said in an eve of the conference
interview that he sometimes
questioned the sincerity

of the West in seeking justice
for black people in southern

Africa, and wondered if it
truly failed to understand

Western leaders properly.

"Does the West intend to do

anything about applying oil

sanctions against Rhodesia?"

he asked. "We have put the

problem forward for 10 or 11

years. They have done nothing."

The Zambian Government was

attempting to take legal action

against Rhodesia for breaking

sanctions. But if oil companies

were partly under Gov-

ernment ownership, surely they

should be doing something be-

suggested.

President Kaunda feels par-

ticularly strongly on this issue.

15

Rhodesia power cut threat to Zambia

From Our Correspondent

Salisbury, June 7

A Rhodesian minister today

threatened to cut off power to

Zambia from the Kariba hydro

electric complex if President

Kaunda did not restrain his

troops from launching "un-

provoked attacks on Rhodesia"

like last Sunday's mortar bom-

bardment of Kariba township.

Accusing Zambia of a

criminal act of aggression

Mr Roger Hawkins, Minister of

Combined Operations, said such

hostilities could lead only to an

escalation of the conflict.

He called on the British and

American Governments to

return to the

status quo ante.

The measures also
importers.

Mr Desai belies his age by
his astonishing energy

By Roger Berthoud

His astonishing vitality seem-

ingly undimmed by a 16-hour

flight from Delhi, Mr Morarji

Desai, India's 82-year-old Prime

Minister, arrived in London

yesterday for the Common-

wealth conference.

On the way he fitted in a talk

with the Shah of Iran

during a two-hour stopover in

Tehran. Almost immediately

after arriving in London he saw

Mr Callaghan, going straight on

to a press conference at India

House, where he demonstrated

his virtuosity as a verbal fencer.

Would India sign the nuclear

non-proliferation treaty? Cer-

tainly, he replied, "when those

asking me decide to give up

nuclear weapons. Those who

commit thefts have no business

to tell me not to be a thief".

India's nuclear policy was
clear. "We are not going to
have any atomic weapons,"

he quipped.

He was astonished to be asked

how he considered the state of

democracy in India now. How

he wondered, could such a ques-

tion be asked after the demon-

stration of his vitality at the

last elections?

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SPORT

Cricket

Kent can justifiably look ahead to the coming weeks

By Richard Streeton

CANTERBURY: Kent (8 pts) drew with Hampshire (2).

Hampshire's dogged batting had virtually deprived Kent of victory yesterday before rain finally settled the result. The resolute show of resistance had continued a little longer but there was evidence enough for the impartial that Hampshire by the end had earned their reprieve.

An hour's play was left when the players left the field for good with Hampshire 249 for seven which put them 63 runs ahead. Kent had won the next ball easily, but then the next ball, Taylor and Stephenson had already played confidently enough for 40 minutes together and the pitch remained easy paced.

The final irony for Kent supporters was the manner in which the sun broke through just after the abandonment. It was not until then was another chilly day and the bitterly cold weather in fact will remain the chief jubilee memory for those of us in Canterbury apart from the general well-beingers who in mid-morning did the American tourists proud.

If it was in some ways a gallant experience for Kent they can justifiably look ahead with confidence to their championship duties in the coming weeks. Hampshire, meanwhile, for a side with so many good players, have gone a long time without a win in three-day cricket. This was the third time in a row they have earned last championship victory, which came against Glamorgan last July. Sainsbury is being missed and Roberts, temporarily, seems to have lost his sharpest edge.

In this game, Hampshire have been beaten by the weather. Saturday morning, at least they were within sight of safety yesterday through their own determination. At the start they needed 111 runs to avoid an innings defeat with five wickets left. All the minute bating were as important for them as runs and everybody contributed.

Elms, the night watchman, stayed 45 minutes; Turner, who began on Monday evening, batted two hours and a half in all; Jesty stayed 100 minutes; Gilliat 35.

measures, and Rice 30 minutes. Taylor, who by the end had been in 80 minutes, and Stephenson came together at 231 for seven. Driscoll forced the players off briefly before Kent took the ball at 242, but the rain quickly returned for good.

All these clockings listed should not suggest that the cricket was dull. A Kent supporter likened Turner to a one-day Phil May, surely a harsh reprimand but fair. After Elms had edged one of the day's few balls to lift, Turner and Jesty put on 80 runs together in even time. Also, Hampshire never spurned the chance to punish the loose ball.

Turner, true, has little back in these days but he retains his ability to square-cut and drove Rowe, the offspin bowler, for a splendid straight six. Jesty survived a hard return catch offered to Julien as soon as he arrived but took runs attractively with some hard cover drives.

Turner was beaten by Woolmer's swing and Jesty square cut with a deep backhand. The result when Elms was the fieldman. Rice swatted at a short pitched ball and Julien, the bowler, held the skied shot. Gilliat was seventh out when he took a catch off Woolmer and Stephenson held a reflex catch at backward short leg. Woolmer looked the steadiest of the Kent bowlers and might perhaps have been used more.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings. 184 (R. W. Hills 3 for 0). Second Innings 185 (A. E. Elms 1-b-6 b Julien 25; D. W. Turner, b Woolmer 10; J. E. Jesty, c Ealham, b Woolmer 42; D. H. Stephenson, b Woolmer 42; M. J. Rice, c and b, Julien 11; M. S. Gilliat, c and b, Julien 11; D. A. Driscoll, not out 12; Extras 10; b 12, w 4, n 5). Total 177 (7 wkt dec). Fall of Wickets: 1-18, 2-231, 3-231, 4-231, 5-231, 6-231, 7-231, 8-231, 9-231, 10-231, 11-231, 12-231, 13-231, 14-231, 15-231, 16-231, 17-231, 18-231, 19-231, 20-231, 21-231, 22-231, 23-231, 24-231, 25-231, 26-231, 27-231, 28-231, 29-231, 30-231, 31-231, 32-231, 33-231, 34-231, 35-231, 36-231, 37-231, 38-231, 39-231, 40-231, 41-231, 42-231, 43-231, 44-231, 45-231, 46-231, 47-231, 48-231, 49-231, 50-231, 51-231, 52-231, 53-231, 54-231, 55-231, 56-231, 57-231, 58-231, 59-231, 60-231, 61-231, 62-231, 63-231, 64-231, 65-231, 66-231, 67-231, 68-231, 69-231, 70-231, 71-231, 72-231, 73-231, 74-231, 75-231, 76-231, 77-231, 78-231, 79-231, 80-231, 81-231, 82-231, 83-231, 84-231, 85-231, 86-231, 87-231, 88-231, 89-231, 90-231, 91-231, 92-231, 93-231, 94-231, 95-231, 96-231, 97-231, 98-231, 99-231, 100-231, 101-231, 102-231, 103-231, 104-231, 105-231, 106-231, 107-231, 108-231, 109-231, 110-231, 111-231, 112-231, 113-231, 114-231, 115-231, 116-231, 117-231, 118-231, 119-231, 120-231, 121-231, 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THE ARTS

Gentle Spirit/Soldier's Tale
Theatre Royal, Bath

William Mann

John Tavener's major opera about St Teresa of Lisieux is due for production at Covent Garden next year. Since completing it, he has written another short opera, *A Gentle Spirit*, based on a short story by Dostoevsky. It was commissioned for the Bath Festival at which Tavener is a featured composer, and had its premiere on Monday.

Tomorrow and on Friday and Saturday it will be given in London at the Collegiate Theatre and then taken on tour by the Arts Council's Contemporary Music Network, which commissioned the piece.

A *Gentle Spirit* concerns a Russian pawnbroker a century ago, whose wife has just committed suicide by throwing herself clutching a holy icon from the window of their flat. Her body is laid out on the stage, he is prostrated beside it, asking himself what drove her to take her life.

The action flashes back to show their first meeting in his shop, his miserly refusal to give her the necessary money in ex-

change for her possessions, then his offer to marry her, their swift alienation and mutual hostility. She was meek, he was proud and taciturn. His memories of her alive bring her into his presence, then remove her, several times, each entrance and exit motivated by an object or a remembered word.

They are the only two characters. Kenneth Wollum is the distraught loving-dispising husband who realizes no fault was meant wrong, and Elise Ross is the inferior, humiliated, yet also self-determined wife.

The theme of *A Gentle Spirit*, it will be appreciated, contains much to grip an audience and provoke thought. Admirers of Tavener's music will recognise his long-standing, inexhaustible preoccupation with human death in a context of Christian belief in immortality. He has expressed it most eloquently in three quite different requiem works, two of them due for performance later in this Bath Festival.

The music of *A Gentle Spirit* is also characteristically powerful and intense; not difficult for an audience to understand, but personal in tone of voice. Obviously it is sombre music; in vocal terms perhaps too sombre, the great moments taking place in the orchestra pit, and they were splendidly played by the Nash Ensemble

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Television

The Malvern Enigma

ATV

Michael Ratcliffe

"That's a good time, Edward", said Adèle Elgar as her husband fingered the new "Enigma" theme from what sounded startlingly like the chorus of "Rule Britannia"! and Edward replied to the effect that whilst it wasn't up to much in itself, something could certainly be made of it. So Alice turned the cover of the large album on her knee to reveal the famous dedication, and the Variations (played by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra under Vernon Handley) began. Each was illustrated by an actor impersonating the dedicatee—Jaeger, Griffith, Dora Penney,

Two Stars for Comfort

ATV

Stanley Reynolds

Surely there must have been English actors apart from Kenneth More who smiled that little smile and breathed that stoic sigh full of middle-class grit. Kenneth More is after all a national type. But he is unique. It is odd that someone who so embodies the 1950s idea of the English adult male, John Bull in a blazer and on his fourth gin and tonic, should be a one-off item.

John Mortimer's 1962 piece of "Fifties Audi Lang Syne, Two Stars for Comfort" was an odd choice for late Seventies television. But this is a play set in

awkwardly referential. To anyone who had seen Ashton's *Enigma Variations* either on stage or on television the drama of characters and relationships must have appeared thus: compare, for example, the violent dance of Anthony Dowell's Griffith with the clocked actor who here runs down a slope, loses his hat in the wind, picks it up, lost it again, all in diagonal slurs of Elgar's original slouch which brilliantly contained, like Ashton's choreography, the character of the man.

Those unfamiliar with the work of either Russell or Ashton would have seen a pleasant but predictable series of English scenes and a few (not enough) apt and intelligent faces presented by a merciful score and a leisurely format from registering anything memorable in the time.

been a rather stereotyped female wet. It was Mr More, however, who triumphed over his own stereotype. It was fascinating to watch him breathe life into a part he could have, and indeed often had, played in his sleep.

John Mortimer's play passed several nice period touches and it had one tremendous scene in which the guests at Sam's pub put on an end-of-term play which sent up Sam's style of seduction. It was one of those big dramatic scenes where the hero is pushed to his limits. Real life of course is full of such scenes but most playwrights unfortunately are unable to go to the dramatic brink and create jaw-breaking moments like this. Mr Mortimer, however, is not most playwrights.

Ann was one of those mousey 1950s heroines who bloom under love's wands and Miss Fitzgerald brought a sense of credibility to what could have

amazing imitation of a whole choir from Freddie Mercury during "White Man" were just two highlights in a show that proved that in this area they have no equals.

But, as befits our national condition, everything was over-inflated. The lighting, although magnificently timed and controlled, began to take over the music; the barrage of smoke bombs, Freddie Mercury's costume changes, including one that must have been a Shirley Bassey reject, and his cavorting round the stage, all seemed imposed on the songs to make them more entertaining.

The one which momentarily at least benefited from the excess was "Bohemian Rhapsody". Its middle section was

wife done in 1938, and his most recent work—a self-portrait painted specially for this exhibition.

It was Somerset Maugham, whom Sutherland met in the South of France in 1948, whose commission prompted him to turn to portraiture. Since then his sitters have included Sir Winston Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook, Chancellor Adenauer of Germany, Prince von Fürstenberg, Helene Rubinstein, Baron Edith de Rothschild, Edward

Sackville-West, Lord Clark, Arthur Jeffers, Mark Goodman, Lord Goodman, Lord Rayne and many other distinguished politicians, financiers, writers and patrons of the arts.

Sutherland's method is pain-taking. Numerous notations, sketches and oil studies are made in front of the sitter, but most of these later destroys. Over a dozen studies for the portrait of Churchill have survived and are exhibited.

The exhibition continues until October 16.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Portraits by Graham Sutherland

The first exhibition to be devoted to the portraiture of Graham Sutherland opens on June 24 at the National Portrait Gallery's exhibition rooms in Carlton House Terrace. *Portraits by Graham Sutherland* will cover about a hundred works, only 28 of which have previously been exhibited. They illustrate 24 sitters and include Sutherland's earliest surviving portrait, a sketch of his

wife done in 1938, and his most recent work—a self-portrait painted specially for this exhibition.

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Overlord, wanted the angular actor to star in it opposite Catherine Deneuve. Deneuve did not work out and Sutherland was unenthusiastic for the Anglo-Canadian film-making treaty, which would attract English investors just as much as the treaty had previously attracted Canadians. Since then there are considerable tax advantages for investors which do not exist on the British side of the Atlantic, the idea required some finessing.

The project started with a Derek Marlowe book, *Echoland*, scripted by Paul Meyersburg who last wrote *The Man Who Fell to Earth* for Nick Roeg. The 29-year-old French Canadian actress Francine Racette, with looks somewhere between Genevieve Bujold and Jeannine Moreau, was cast as Celandine, the wife of a man who finds himself working on a job not unrelated to the wife's disappearing act.

But Sutherland had actually read the script of *The Disappearance* as an earlier, more taut, and turned it down. At that time Meyersburg and the young director Stuart Cooper, who won the London Evening News award for his film

Small, dynamic and, in his late thirties just noticeably

greyed, Hemmings's ideas off-screen are heroic enough. The idea with *The Disappearance* was to put together a good-looking, though at under \$2m, not too expensive film under the Anglo-Canadian film-making treaty, which would attract English investors just as much as the treaty had previously attracted Canadians. Since then there are considerable tax advantages for investors which do not exist on the British side of the Atlantic, the idea required some finessing.

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Meyersburg who last wrote *The Man Who Fell to Earth* for Nick Roeg. The 29-year-old French Canadian actress Francine Racette, with looks somewhere between Genevieve Bujold and Jeannine Moreau, was cast as Celandine, the wife of a man who finds himself working on a job not unrelated to the wife's disappearing act.

But Sutherland had actually read the script of *The Disappearance* as an earlier, more taut, and turned it down. At that time Meyersburg and the young director Stuart Cooper, who won the London Evening

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Tom Jackson on the wider implications of the Gouriet judgment

How the judges declared open season on the unions for right-wing hunters

Few people have appreciated the wider significance of the long-running skirmish between the National Association for Freedom and the Post Office unions, which reaches its climax in the House of Lords next week. A great deal more is at stake than parochial legal wrangle over the anomalous restrictions on the right to strike of Post Office workers: their lordships' judgment will test the real effectiveness of recent Labour Government legislation to safeguard trade union rights.

In short, when the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office Engineering Union, with the assistance of the TUC, appeal against the decisions of Lord Denning's Court of Appeal on January 27, we shall be defending the whole trade union movement from a potentially grave threat to its interests.

The story goes back to last November, when the UPW blacked mail to the Grunwick film processing laboratory which was refusing its workers the right to join a union. The National Association for Freedom (NAFF) immediately sought an injunction against us on the grounds that we were infringing Sections 13 and 68 of the 1953 Post Office Act, which made it an offence to

"wilfully detain or delay" the mails or to encourage others to do so. However, the issue was not decided, since we agreed to drop our boycott in response to the company's agreement to allow the Arbitration and Conciliation Advisory Service to arbitrate.

Then came the proposed one-week boycott in mid-January of mails and telephone calls to South Africa. Within hours of the UPW's boycott plans leaking to the press, the director of the NAFF, Mr John Gouriet, asked the Attorney General to restrain the court from an injunction restraining the UPW and also the POEU, who had joined the boycott. When Mr Sam Silkin refused, Mr Gouriet, obviously well prepared for just such an eventuality, went straight to the High Court. But there again he was turned down, for Mr Justice Stocker stated that he could not override the Attorney General's prerogative to exercise his discretion.

Rebuffed, Mr Gouriet then appealed to Lord Denning. A special sitting of the Court of Appeal was convened on the morning of Saturday, January 15—only 36 hours before the boycott was due to begin—and Lord Denning came to the rescue of the NAFF and granted an interim injunction

against us.

Having considered the small print, Labour lawyers are now convinced that the Gouriet judgment could be extended by successive judges to drive a coach and horses through the immunities conferred on unions by recent legislation. The history of trade union legislation since at least 1966 has been that the courts have devoted considerable judicial ingenuity to sidestepping statutory provisions enacted by Parliament.

The protection conferred by

Sections 13 and 14 of the Trade

union to restrain conduct which, while perhaps not illegal in the sense of being criminal, is nevertheless unlawful.

Industrial action sometimes involves activities such as threatening a breach of contract, which would normally be regarded as unlawful. Consequently, despite the immunities provided under Section 13 of the 1974-75 Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, afford substantial protection to unions and their members, and grant almost complete immunity from liability if sued. Where a private citizen could not claim a special interest but was claiming a breach of some public right, he would in the past have had to obtain the Attorney General's consent. Without such consent he could go no further. The appeal judges changed all that when they allowed such a private citizen to bypass the Attorney General, if he refuses to act, and go straight to the High Court.

The effect of the judgment is that any private citizen who has no special interest at stake, but is claiming to uphold some general public right, is entitled to apply to the court for a declaration that any trade union conduct of which he disapproves is either a criminal act or at least unlawful, and could obtain a temporary injunction pending a court's deliberation while the application for a declaration.

Said of its legal jargon, what this means is that the

private individual can institute

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HEAD FROM THE COMMONWEALTH

in her moving speech delivered yesterday, made a plea for the virtues of Commonwealth association, it above all else, as a unity of friends—was a friendship-inspiring one. She has every right, for not only has she over its evolution and nation in the twenty-five years of her reign, but she has made the greatest contribution to the nurturing of that. The process of nation can never be easy, can be worse than, and it is in a large part of the Queen's influence invisible, as the Commonwealth is, as she said, partly—that the genuine good is done in an imperial way, and was not with the bones of the

alest attempted no new us of what by common is indefinable—and yet able enough in the guest

Guildhall yesterday, at 10 per cent, as the put it, that is visible, and functional in the wealth arrangement gets a work. Out of the membership, and lularity of many of the s that worry the Heads of government, certain general always emerge at these s, and are discussed from valled range of experi- id subsequently carried into the machinery of decision-making in ways accelerate results. At meeting an effort was

made to put more urgency into reducing the disparities between richer and poorer countries and regions, and now as we see every major international body must take account of it in its work. It will form the major preoccupation of this Jubilee meeting. There is also the unfinished business of Rhodesia, and the associated problems of South Africa which affect the Commonwealth. Since the last meeting in Kingston, much has happened to change the situation; from the Kissinger intervention onwards, Britain has to report on what is now being done to get a settlement—a transition from white to black power in Rhodesia, by peace before that settlement is assigned to the arbitration exclusively of a long, uncertain and disastrous war, affecting and flaming the whole area, possibly the world. No Commonwealth state wants the Rhodesian outcome, inevitable anyway, to be shaped finally by war alone.

The Commonwealth meets after two years of spreading Russian and Cuban influence throughout Africa, which has given rise to anxieties all the African leaders share, and to which no single state, however far from the conflict on the map, can be indifferent. The unsolved problem of Rhodesia is a danger to a degree that it was not even in 1975, after a succession of Commonwealth concourses on the subject.

No association, however voluntary or unstructured, can exist devoid of some set of guiding principles. It was out of the bitter struggles over Rhodesia and the issue of arms for South

Africa that the declaration of Commonwealth principles emerged in 1971. Broadly, those principles guide the determination to work for racial and social justice in southern Africa. But it is now impossible to think that, against that background of principle, the Commonwealth can ignore what has, and almost since 1971, been perpetrated in Uganda. More than one African leader clearly does want some explicit repudiation of the Amin regime. The Commonwealth Heads of Government in conclave cannot, however, be a tribunal, and Britain clearly must prevent the man responsible for Uganda's misery and degradation from blustering his way into the country—with the help of backers whose influence on Uganda's independence is a matter, especially among Africans, for contributory concern. But the Commonwealth governments cannot leave London silent about the image inherited from our forefathers.

(1) It has been suggested that President Mancham's downfall is due to his life-style, which has given rise to anxieties all the African leaders share, and to which no single state, however far from the conflict on the map, can be indifferent. The unsolved problem of Rhodesia is a danger to a degree that it was not even in 1975, after a succession of Commonwealth concourses on the subject.

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DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS IN SPAIN

general election in Spain is 15, being the first free and the first with universal suffrage in that country—one year, can hardly seem as an historic event. Many people in this country member the tragedy of Spanish Civil War and its disastrous impact on British opinion. This will be an emotional importance as the Spanish people are given the chance to their own rulers, for the me since February 1936, of those who voted then. Frente Popular, or for onens, are now dead. of those voting next will be voting in a free for the first time. One must hope that the they elect will have history than that of id that the new experimental constitutional monarchy more successful than the Republic of 1931. There i reasons on which hope based. Spain today is a prosperous, better educated, more "civilized" country, was in the 1930s. There are Spaniards with nothing. Among survivors of the war, anxiety to avoid its on is more common than or vengeance. In the new ion, there may be less and more impatience, but as it is impatience d quarrels that are not so evident, accompanied by to make the future more living in the past. In all, there is a much willingness among politi- of both left and right that parliamentary is something both de in itself and capable of solutions to the problems. In 1936 not only communists and anarchists the socialists were hos "bourgeois" democracy, used to join the government, after the Popular had won the elections, to outbreak of civil war, a revolutionary situation.

Form colleges

R. H. Thomas

putting forward his case for colleges rather than form colleges I do not believe. Hampson (May 27) has thought consideration to the question of size. Sixth form are large enough to provide selection of viable but most of them at any main small enough to retain atmosphere which is to good personal relations—not only between the and his class, but between teacher and the whole college. The institution the more it is to put names to faces vital educational ingredient for and guiding young from adolescence to the world is missing. understand Dr. Hampson's for widening a student's of courses, but too often this led to outweigh the point I made above.

belts

Raphael Tuck, MP for Warrington

While I have the greatest for my friend, Brian Magee (May 30) I must take issue over the question of com- wearing of seat belts.

has overlooked one small which, in my view, is of the importance—viz that there are cases where a person's

As for the right, most of its leader were either believers in absolute monarchy or tempted by the example of Italian or German fascism.

Today, by contrast, both socialists and communists proclaim their acceptance of the rules of the democratic game, as do many of the former dignitaries of the Franco regime; and none more persuasively, than on the one side, the secretary-general of the Communist Party, Sr. Santiago Carrillo, or, on the other, the Prime Minister and former head of the "National Movement", Sr. Adolfo Suarez. Sr. Carrillo glories in the name of "Eurocommunist". He says that a Leninist seizure of power is neither possible nor desirable in post-industrial western Europe, and that communists and socialists of the different West European countries can achieve their shared aim of a classless society, free from exploitation, only by a long and careful process of democratically winning over the majority of their fellow-countrymen to their views.

Sr. Suarez has similarly adapted his views, though rather more suddenly, and for similar reasons. He professes to be no less anxious than before to preserve Spain "united, great and free". A monarchy in which traditional Spanish Christian values would continue to be respected, but he argues that this can only be done if the political system is adapted to the norms prevailing in western Europe, of which Spain whether she likes it or not is, economically and socially a part, in other words if it is adapted so as to reflect accurately the reality of Spanish society itself. If Sr. Carrillo is a "Eurocommunist", then Sr. Suarez can be—without more, nor less, pejorative overtones, a "Eurofascist", or perhaps "Eurofascist". In both cases those for whom democracy is an end as well as a means will welcome the apparent evolution, but will inevitably be uncertain how they should react to it.

life was saved by his or her not wearing a seat belt which, if he or she had worn it, would have resulted in death.

If seat belts were 100 per cent safe, I would be 100 per cent with Brian Magee. In the present situation, however, I am opposed to compelling a person to do something which may result in his or her death.

Personally, I always use a seat belt, and ask my passenger to do the same, though I do not insist on it. My advice to the Government is, therefore, exhort people continuously to wear seat belts, and advertise them extensively and persistently, but do not compel.

Yours faithfully,

RAPHAEL TUCK,

House of Commons.

June 2.

Preconditions for fascism

From Professor Stephen Cotgrove

Sir, Nesta Wyn Ellis's article (June 1) on the extent to which the conditions for the emergence of fascism already exist in Britain is important and timely. I wish only to draw attention to an additional factor which strengthens her case.

There has been a remarkable similarity in the intellectual climate of Britain in the last decade and that of the Weimar Republic. Both have seen the rise of a youth culture, which celebrated emotion and rejected reason. The German youth movement showed strong similarities with the so-called "hippy" culture: a yearning for oneness with nature, the adoption of natural life styles including vegetarianism, a rejection of soulless materialism, an emphasis on the discovery of personal relations, a revival of interest in the

Should one place the convert on indefinite probation, or should one seek to involve him in alliances and responsibilities which make his new commitment irreversible?

The signs are that many Spanish democrats are now prepared to adopt the second line towards Sr. Suarez. Prominent liberal-conservatives and even socialist democrats have agreed to run for office in an alliance headed by him. They are influenced by the gratitude and admiration which he has aroused in courageously pushing a genuine democratic reform (though admittedly not yet a perfect one; it will be for the new Cortes to draw up a permanent constitution) through the recalcitrant apparatus of the old regime; and also by the fear that, if Sr. Suarez is allowed to fail, the conservative forces in the new parliament would be led by other former Franco supporters, whose conversion to democracy is much less convincing: those grouped in the Alianza Popular.

European opinion outside Spain should look favourably on these new allies of Sr. Suarez's and wish them success. But it should also listen with respect to those unimpeachable democrats who remain in opposition: the Christian Democrats led by Professor Ruiz Giménez and the Gil Robles family, the socialists reluctantly divided between Sr. González and Professor Tierno Galván, and also the moderate nationalist leaders of Catalonia and the Basque country—nations which are certainly entitled to expect a new deal in the new Spain. Spain as a whole is still threatened by her old demons—as more than sixty violent deaths since Franco died have regrettably shown. To escape them, and to find the way out of her acute economic difficulties, she will need intelligent, democratic opposition leaders as well as an intelligent, democratic government.

occur and an apathy towards politics and political action.

There are similar striking parallels in academic, artistic and intellectual circles. The Weimar Republic saw a growing critique of what was seen as a narrow positivism and the emergence of an explicitly anti-rational and romantic style of thought. This has been closely paralleled by the growth of anti-science sentiments in Western industrial societies in the last decade, an emphasis on subjective experience, relativism and a rejection of objective knowledge as absolute and repressive. This has had a particular impact on a younger generation in the social sciences, and on related professional practice, notably teaching. The new ideas in education reflect the influence of the "new romantics" in their challenge to the idea of authoritarian discipline-based studies and objective knowledge, and in their celebration of relativism.

It would be simplistic to suggest that the romantic reaction against positivism in the Weimar Republic was anything more than a contributory factor in the rise of fascism. But in so far as it undermined belief in reason, it weakened the basis for a rational critique of National Socialism with its exploitation of powerful mass sentiments such as patriotism. (It would also be misleading to end without saying quite explicitly that reason and rationality can also be harvested to the service of repressive regimes.)

Yours sincerely,

STEPHEN COTGROVE,

Professor of Sociology.

University of Bath.

School of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Claverton Down,

Bath BA2 7AY.

June 2.

Coup in the Seychelles

From the High Commissioner for the Seychelles

Sir, Yesterday Mr F. A. Rene, who has declared himself the new President of the Republic of Seychelles, telephoned the High Commission Office in London asking me to be the representative of his régime at the Court of St James. I want to make it clear through the medium of your columns as to why I will not associate my name, honour and integrity with Mr Rene and those who surround him.

(4) It has further been suggested

that President Mancham has been responsible for the alienation of land which has taken place in Seychelles over recent months. This is not the slightest truth in this statement. Ever since the formation of a Coalition Government, Mr. Rene, first as Minister for Works and Land Development, and later as Prime Minister, has been ministerially responsible for sanctions given to foreigners to purchase land. These sanctions would not have been forthcoming had they not been stamped with his ministerial recommendation.

(5) The justification for the coup d'état given by those today controlling the island of Mahe is that Mr. Mancham wanted to become a "life-long dictator". Yet as soon as Mr. Rene declared himself President, dissolved Parliament and started ruling by Presidential decree. He imposed a curfew and said that anyone who breached it would be shot. In this the sign of a popular, democratic leader among his people. His life-style gave hope and international awareness to a people who had been for long neglected and forgotten.

(6) Mr. Mancham has been the father of the Seychellois nation and

Leaving aside—as Mr Benn left aside—the question of direct elections to the European Parliament, four of the points made by Mr. Benn or in the Labour Party's pamphlet on the Community require comment.

Our £8,000m deficit in the first four years of EC membership. A deficit is a deficit is a deficit. It can be reduced by selling more or buying less. It can hardly be argued that we should have sold more, in Europe or elsewhere, by not being in the Community. To have bought less from Europe would have meant in some cases more would have been bought elsewhere—thus merely shifting the location of the deficit—but could have been achieved anyway only by import restrictions. It is really unimaginable that the world would have got through the worst economic crisis since the war with so little beggar-my-neighbour policies? In those circumstances Britain's unemployment of the '30s would have seemed trivial by comparison.

Five times as much British capital invested in the EC as the EC invested in the UK. Why? Capital goes where it is profitable to go. It can be prevented by controls. Quite apart from the implications of that for democracy, it is to be supposed that in those circumstances international monetary support for the pound would have been forthcoming? We have been assisted so often from the results of our inefficiency only because we are so mixed up in the world economy. Reduce that involvement and the need for others to hold us up is correspondingly reduced. You attract investment by being economically efficient.

We must carry out our industrial and regional policies regardless of EC interference. Implying that if we were not in the EC these policies could be carried out without any interference. What rubbish. Ask Peter Shore who in 1966 found us "blown off course". The only question is whether our ability to exert influence in the world economy is greater from within the Community than alone outside it. To ask the question is to answer it.

Genuine and free negotiations

between independent states. In terms of science, technology, communications, pollution, resource depletion, population, migration, North-South riches-poverty gap, quite apart from the international political economy, to use the word of the article, to come to an agreement in favour of that is to be supposed that in those circumstances international monetary support for the pound would have been forthcoming? We have been assisted so often from the results of our inefficiency only because we are so mixed up in the world economy. Reduce that involvement and the need for others to hold us up is correspondingly reduced. You attract investment by being economically efficient.

At the same time three European countries are leaving at EC's door, with the earnest desire to become full-fledged members—Greece, Portugal and Spain.

A global approach of the Mediterranean basin has already brought an agreement with the three Maghreb countries, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, while negotiations are proceeding with Egypt, Syria and Jordan. Israel on one hand, Lebanon on the other have both their special bilateral treaty.

Last December a EEC-Yugoslav declaration signed in Belgrade emphasized a determination to forge closer ties between this community country and the Community.

This remarkable development of EEC's foreign relations extends to 67 countries, whose political leaders

obviously do not share the views

expressed by Mr. Benn and the "Tribune group".

Yours faithfully,

JEAN VAN DEN BOSCH,

1 avenue de l'Hippodrome,

1050 Brussels.

June 3.

Mr Benn's views

From Professor P. A. Reynolds

Sir, It is understandable that pressure of business makes it difficult for politicians to see beyond the end of the week. It is less reasonable that they should be unable to see beyond the end of the next century. I do not believe that Mr. Benn is that unattractive, but he pretends to be.

Suppose we can live in glorification of the past, in dwelling on the richness of our history, in the wisdom of our ancestors, in the wisdom of our fathers.

Yours faithfully,

P. A. REYNOLDS,

3 Castle Park,

Lancaster.

June 3.

Rhodesian raid

From Dr Robert McGehee

Sir, The Rhodesian military incursion into Mozambique indeed involves a question of its legality. (See *Wise* 2). Your conclusion that Rhodesia has not committed aggression, however, not only on a strained construction of the rule of hot pursuit.

This rule, developed under customary international law as part of the norms of police activities on the high seas rather than of land warfare against guerrilla forces, is an exception to rules against the use of force outside national boundaries.

Despite some ambiguity, however, it means that the military action against an offender must commence within the territory of the offended state, the pursuit of the offender must be interrupted, and the amount of force used must be only that necessary to counter the particular situation.

The scope and duration of the Rhodesian operation do not militate in favour of your conclusion by these criteria. It is noteworthy that the Salisbury Government shifted its explanation of the operation from hot pursuit on May 30 to a defensive action against terrorism on June 2. The mixed legality of the Rhodesian state does not deprive it of the right to claim self-defence.

Yours truly,

D. G. GALVIN,

Meadow Bank,

The Common,

Worthing, near Guildford,

Surrey.

June 2.

From Mr D. G. Galvin

Sir, Dr Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations—that impeccably impartial body which condemned South Africa's "aggression" in Angola while totally ignoring the brazen Russian-Cuban intervention—was quick to censure Rhodesia for its "provocative" raid into Mozambique. He said it was a "blatant disregard for the principles of the United Nations Charter".

If Rhodesia is not a member of the UN—indeed as a government or state she does not legally exist in the eyes of Dr. Waldheim and the UN member nations—how can she be accused of violating that organization's Charter?

Yours truly,

D. G. GALVIN,

Meadow Bank,



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 7: The Queen and the Duke

of Edinburgh this morning

attended the Silver Jubilee Thanks-

giving Service in St Paul's

Cathedral.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark

Phillips, and Captain Alastair Phillips

The Princess Margaret, Countess

of Snowdon with Viscount Linley

and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones

Princess Alice, Duchess of

Gloucester, The Duke and Duchess

of Gloucester, The Duke and

Duchess of Kent, with the Earl

of St Andrews, Lord Nicholas

Windsor and Lady Helen Windsor

Prince Michael of Kent, Princess

Alexandra, the Hon. Mrs Angus

Ogilvy and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy

with Mr. James Ogilvy and Miss

Marina Ogilvy, and Admiral of

the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of

Burma, travelled to St Paul's

Cathedral in a Carriage Procession

accompanied by a Captain's Escort

of the Household Cavalry without

Standard under the command of

Captain Peter Walker-Okeover

The Queen and the Royal

Princesses, The Queen Mother,

The Prince Andrew, The Prince

of Wales, The Prince Edward,

were in attendance.

This afternoon, The Queen and

The Duke of Edinburgh, with

Queen Elizabeth The Queen

Mother, The Prince Andrew,

The Prince Edward, The Prince

of Wales, The Prince Charles,

The Duke of Edinburgh, The Duke

of Kent, The Duke of

Gloucester, The Duke of

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Governments are aimed by EEF or failure to aid K exporters

Topper Thomas of Britain's engineering industry appeared not to be dissatisfied with the service.

Nevertheless, the EEF says: "The terms offered by EEC often do not correspond to those offered by competitors abroad, by their equivalent organizations, and the competitiveness of British firms is correspondingly reduced."

Companies have found themselves uncompetitive in international markets because other governments subsidize interest rates more and grant longer periods of credit, the EEF says. But it points to moves within the EEC to agree minimum interest rates and maximum credit periods. A reduction in the cost of export finance, it emphasizes, must be a priority.

The federation states: "Over the last five years over 40 per cent (in number) of the firms loans raised by residents to our survey were through the clearing banks, over 17 per cent through foreign banks (particularly among the very large companies) and over 15 per cent from merchant banks. Finance For Industry (FFI) were responsible for only 5 per cent of the loans, and those mainly to the smaller companies."

The cost of finance has not been responsible, the EEF concludes, but lays the fault for that at the Government's door.

Investment in engineering fell in real terms in 1975 (by nearly 20 per cent) and 1976 (by more than 10 per cent) and is expected to rise by less than 10 per cent in 1977.

Union reaction to GEC solution' awaited

Barry Townsend, Secretary of State for Energy, should know whether union leaders want to back his plan to nationalise nuclear power company controlled by General Electric Company. Active members of the National Shipbuilding Engineers Union will be the Government's spokesman on the GEC solution.

Mr. Varley is clearly under pressure to resolve the matter and must hope that the union will reverse its stand which favoured a merger between Reynolds GEC and the Nationalised Board, with the industry was achieved.

Union bourses stay shut

Paris market halted: A strike by employees of stockbroking houses in Paris yesterday paralysed quotations on the stock market, as well as on the foreign exchange markets. The four-hour stoppage was called when 85 per cent of the staff voted in favour of such action to protest at the dismissals of 14 employees because of the merger of two brokerage firms. The unions have called for negotiations.

Quality doors for this purpose produced in the United Kingdom retail at about £50.

Double Green Shield stamps and deep-cut discounts could save shoppers £10m in a month

By Derek Harris

The biggest grocery retail sales battle since the trading stamps war of the early sixties opened last night with the first of a flood of television and press advertising boasting on the one hand keen pricing and on the other extra stamp offers.

If this battle, set off by the Tesco chain's decision to drop Green Shield trading stamps, lasts long enough for a month, the most popular estimate in the trade, it could mean some £10m being offered to grocery shoppers in additional price cuts or via double stamp offers.

All Green Shield stamp outlets are giving double stamps on all purchases for at least 10 days. A number of Co-operative retail societies are also expected to offer for a short period double issues of the Co-op's blue dividend stamps.

But the anti-stamp retailers are countering with claims of deep-cut discounts, although the whole trade is still waiting nervously for Tesco's unveiling of its new retailing strategy.

Tesco is spending £1.5m on television and other media advertising between now and the end of this month. This is the biggest single promotional cost of the High Street battle, but some of Tesco's

sales today in time for start of trading tomorrow. All Tesco's main stores will be closed today to allow time for staff to change prices and set up promotional material.

Tesco faces a big image-changing exercise because of its close association with Green Shield stamps over the past 14 years. It has set the tone of its campaign in its "warm-up" advertising—the theme of which is that from tomorrow "Tesco gives you something you want more than stamps—price cuts that help keep the cost of living in check."

Tesco estimates it has £20m from the savings on Green Shield this coming summer plus "a little bit more" to distribute in price cuts. Justified it is expected to make cuts of 5 per cent on around 200 lines with lesser cuts on a wide range of other goods, plus a number of special promotional discounts.

Tesco is spending £1.5m on television and other media advertising between now and the end of this month. This is the biggest single promotional cost of the High Street battle, but some of Tesco's

competitive campaigns are also expected to continue as their programmes for more new and bigger stores matured.

What Green Shield really needs is for a major group at present not giving stamps to switch policies, and there has been increasing speculation this could happen with Fine Fare, the supermarket chain subsidiary of Associated British Foods.

Green Shield has had "a purely exploratory" talk with Fine Fare as with a number of other chains, but John Padden, marketing director of Fine Fare, sees no reason for his company to go back on its decision of 10 years ago to pull out of the then-Sperry and Hutchinson pink stamps.

He said: "Why should we switch? Only 20 per cent of our outlets are in catchment areas common to ourselves and Tesco and it is the Tesco trade that one would be talking about."

In the High Street scrum of the next few days Fine Fare is planning "nothing spectacular". Only if one of its big stores is close to a Tesco will Fine Fare take "violent evasive action".

Economist sees hope for poorer nations

Middle income and non-oil producing developing countries should be able to achieve average annual real gross domestic product growth rates of around 3.5 per cent in the 1970s.

Mr. John Hulsen, one of the World Bank's top economists,

This economist asserts that if these countries achieve such growth rates, then they will not only be able smoothly to finance their heavy foreign debts, but also enjoy a higher credit standing in international capital markets.

Mr. Hulsen makes no secret of the fact that his growth predictions depend on some fairly questionable assumptions. However, should his predictions prove to be roughly accurate, there is no doubt that most of the grave concern now being expressed by bankers about international lending will be seen to have been unjustified.

Bankers and government officials in industrial countries are becoming more and more worried about the huge debts being accumulated by those non-oil producing developing countries where per capita annual incomes range from about \$200 to \$2,000 (about £118 to £1,180), such as Zambia and Brazil and Honduras and Syria.

This is a large and diverse group of countries but, as Mr. Hulsen puts it, they all depend on heavy borrowing from abroad and all have considerable potential for substantial economic growth.

These countries achieved real annual gdp growth rates of 7.4 per cent from 1969 to 1975 and despite the world economy's problems since then they are estimated by Mr. Hulsen to have protected themselves to a large extent by big foreign borrowing so as to achieve an estimated real gdp annual growth rate of about 3.5 per cent from 1974 to 1978.

The net inflow of medium and long-term capital to these countries rose from an annual average of about \$7,000m in 1969 to 1973 to an estimated \$25,000m in 1975 and it is likely to \$25,000m for several years.

In achieving the predicted 6.6 per cent growth rate these countries are seen as reducing their dependence on foreign savings from about 4.5 per cent of gdp in 1975 to 1.5 per cent by 1983.

However, they will only succeed if they manage to increase their exports and carefully manage their finances to ensure continued access to international capital markets.

They can only do this if industrial countries are willing to take a larger volume of manufactured goods and make substantial funds available for international lending, as well as to continue carrying significant trade deficits for some years, making efforts to encourage industrialisation in developing countries.

Mr. Hulsen seems optimistic, but, unfortunately, the negotiations in recent weeks at the IMF ministerial meeting and at the North-South conference do not suggest that the industrial countries are yet ready to make the stern efforts required to ensure that these countries attain high real gdp rates.

Among other things, it is vital that the multilateral trade liberalization negotiations in Geneva start making real progress.

Frank Vogl



Mr. Reginald Fossen: told of redundancy fears.

Protest over imports of cheap doors

The British Woodworking Federation is asking the Government to act against the growing threat of cheap door imports from Taiwan. The doors, it is claimed, are now being imported at a rate of more than 1 million a year, equivalent to about 15 per cent of present United Kingdom production.

The federation is asking for talks with Mr. Fossen, Minister for Housing and Construction, on what they regard as a "very serious situation". Mr. David Worthy, the federation's director, has also written to Mr. Fossen saying that if the Taiwan imports are not stemmed there could be "severe redundancies" in the United Kingdom door manufacturing business which in 1985 will average 570,000, or roughly the level that obtained at the end of May this year.

If, on the other hand, the economy develops in line with the slower growth pattern established between 1971 and 1974, the unemployment prob-

lem in the coming decade will be much greater. Annual growth of 3 per cent to 1980 and 2 per cent thereafter would bring the number out of work up to 1.8 million by the end of this decade and 2.9 million by 1985.

The institute's forecasts are admittedly based on models, and for this reason should be treated with caution. But they do give an indication of the effects that demographic changes in West Germany could have on the labour market.

It is claimed that there is a deficit of around one million jobs in Germany at present as a result of low investment in recent years and that a further 1.1 million jobs will be needed to 1987 to absorb the young people coming on to the labour market.

Meanwhile, the latest official statistics on industrial orders and production, which were published by the Economic Ministry in Rome today, do little to lift the confusion and uncertainty that surrounds economic

Bonn report says jobless problem will persist well into the 1980s

From Peter Norman, Bonn, June 7

Even if the West German economy expanded in the coming years at a rate equivalent to that experienced in the boom period of 1963-72, unemployment will remain a problem into the next decade.

This is the major conclusion reached by the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft, from a series of econometric models, devised to determine employment trends in the coming years.

The institute, which is linked closely with the German Employers' Federation, forecasts that even with real economic growth of 5 per cent a year to 1980 and 4 per cent annually thereafter, unemployment in 1985 will average 570,000, or roughly the level that obtained at the end of May this year.

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development in Germany.

Provisional March figures have been revised sharply upwards so that production in the month is now supposed to have increased by 2 per cent compared with February against original reports of a 1 per cent decline. According to the latest statistics new orders in March rose 5.5 per cent, whereas a month ago the increase was put at only 1.5 per cent.

However, the provisional figures for April, which were also released today, show a 1 per cent fall in production compared with March and a 1.5 per cent decline in new orders over the month.

Payments deficit: For the first four months of 1977 West Germany had an overall payment deficit of DM300m, (about £74m), a sharp swing recorded in the same period last year.

The current account surplus narrowed in DM2,826m from DM2,73m in the first four months of 1976.

Meanwhile, the latest official statistics on industrial orders and production, which were published by the Economic Ministry in Rome today, do little to lift the confusion and uncertainty that surrounds economic

development in Germany.

A nationwide campaign to persuade householders to insulate or improve existing insulation on their homes will be launched in the autumn by the Department of Energy.

Talks between the Department and other ministries interested in housing and energy saving have begun from which a national house insulation programme is likely to emerge.

Details of the programme have not yet been settled but it could include financial incentives to improve insulation standards.

The Department of Energy, which has just received Treasury approval to spend £2m over a year over the next three years on a further "Save-it" campaign, has also opened in formal discussions with industry on stepping up the conservation effort.

The best prospects for British scrap exports—given an increased allocation—were Spain and the Mediterranean countries, he said. But because of their higher allocations other EEC countries were already selling to those countries while the United States had been unloading large quantities of scrap on the Spanish market in the past few months.

A similar message has come from a number of influential reports over the past few months which stressed the part energy conservation could play in postponing the day when demand for oil will exceed the available supply.

Mr. John Cunningham, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Energy, is leaving for France tomorrow to study French conservation efforts, particularly in the industrial field.

He will be visiting three interesting energy-saving projects installed with government finance to demonstrate to other industrial companies the savings that can be achieved by new investments.

These new conservation drives come in the wake of last month's Downing Street summit conference which emphasised the importance of reducing the rate of growth of world energy demand.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Testing the stock market's appetite

Yesterday's Jubilee party down friendly Throgmorton Street was, at a guess, the least well attended in the country. But, assuming Jubilee crowns are not aching too painfully, business should be back to something like normal this morning—and there is certainly plenty of crown scratching to be done as to where security prices go next.

Over the past few weeks there has been growing concern about the mounting supply of new paper to be absorbed by investors, especially in the gilt market. Here, there are nearly £800m of commitments to be met by early July, as well as an £800m "rap" overhanging the longer end of the market.

In the equity market, too, rights issues and placings have been coming in steady stream. Next week, moreover, will see the start of the countdown to BP Day. That said, institutional investors, as last week's placing of the £16m English and Caledonian portfolio confirmed, still appear to have a keen appetite for reasonably large lines of shares that can be taken aboard at around current price levels.

Assuming BP does not prove too indigestible, then, the stage could well be set for equities to enjoy some kind of a run-up on hopes of a phase three settlement and a (modestly) inflationary package from the Chancellor.

Even with a reasonable phase three, however, it would be surprising if the upside potential was particularly dramatic, at least until the market has a rather clearer idea of the likely sequence of events through the late summer and early autumn. Failure to reach a satisfactory incomes policy agreement would, of course, shatter any enthusiasm at the outset.

Ideally, one would like to see consecutive months of rising balance of payments surpluses and sharply falling inflation preceding any signs of accelerating economic recovery. Any reversal of that order would leave the authorities facing a considerable dilemma, have every monetarist on the jump and leave capital markets on tenterhooks.

Eurobonds Dealers trim portfolios

The resilience of the Eurobond market during the past month, since short-term dollar interest rates have begun to trend upwards, has put paid to some of those more extreme fears about the possibilities of a massive sell-off once the turn was seen to have arrived.

Six month Eurodollar rates have climbed by 4 per cent to 6 per cent in the past month, and although there was some dealer de-stocking during the first 10 days or so of this month there has been nothing approximating to the general unloading once anticipated.

The question of when to defer

Accounting exposure draft 19 has inevitably been overshadowed by its big brother, exposure draft 18, which, in the global scale of these things, is as it should be. But it would be a pity if the heated arguments over current cost accounting (ED18) allowed the proposals on deferred tax (ED19) to go through on the nod. The accountancy profession has stood on its head on this issue in less than two years, which is remarkable enough in itself to merit some attention.

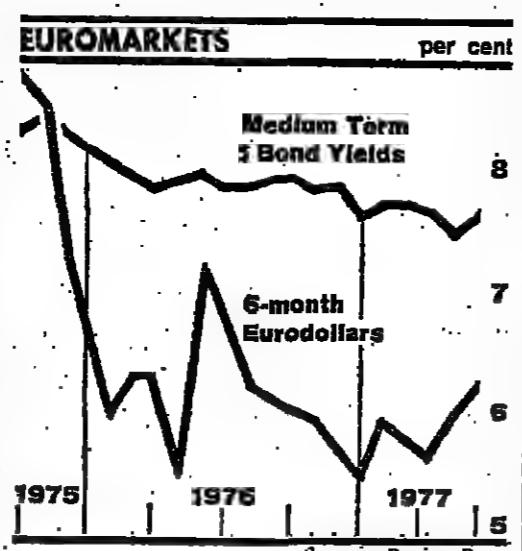
To recap, in September 1975 a new standard on deferred tax, SSAP 11, decreed that full provision for deferred tax should be made in profit and loss accounts from January 1, 1976. Subsequently, the stock relief scheme inflated hugely the deferred tax item in most companies' balance sheets, although it has been clear for some time that the Chancellor has no intention of trying to collect the tax.

This apparent anomaly led to the postponement of the standard, and now ED19 has been published, proposing that provisions should no longer be necessary where the tax saving will continue "for the foreseeable future".

In effect, it would seem, companies will be free to transfer deferred tax relating to such things as stock relief, and capital allowances straight to reserve. Stockbrokers Phillips & Drew have calculated that, the complete elimination of deferred tax on a sample of 120 leading companies would lift earnings by 30-36 per cent and net assets by 17 per cent.

Why the about-turn? Have the

What run-down in holdings there was has to be seen in the context of the \$2,000m of issues launched into the market—sufficient to impose a strain even at the most buoyant of times. Since then, moreover, the market has quite comfortably absorbed a \$500m issue from the European Community, a \$125m offering from Deutsche Bank and



other smaller ones besides. Sweden is coming into the market for \$200m, and there is no particular worry about the response.

All of this is a clear sign that the Eurobond market has moved into a much more mature phase. In 1973-74, it may be recalled, short-term dollar rates climbed above longer rates so that dealers were forced to carry their inventories at a running loss. The result was some heavy selling and a number of dealers pulled out of the market entirely. Institutional support for the market was so thin that prices collapsed, and the market as a whole only came through by the skin of its teeth. Issue volume in 1974 was negligible.

The past two and a half years, by contrast, have seen short rates 2-3 points below long. Issue activity has boomed and traders have been happy to hold huge portfolios, both for capital and for running profits. So at least it seemed.

With Eurodollars costing 6½ per cent and prime five-year bonds yielding around 7½ per cent there are still running profits to be had—albeit smaller, and it may be, therefore, that the real squeeze is not yet on. But the storm cones have been clearly hoisted as a result of the interest rate upturn and most dealers have adjusted their portfolios accordingly. So it may be that the overhang is not so big as some have thought. The institutional support is apparently still fairly solid.

Bankers, certainly, will not be keen to allow companies to treat deferred tax as shareholders' funds for gearing purposes when the tax might ultimately be payable, whether in the "foreseeable future" or not. Some conservative finance directors will take the same view.

Until the Chancellor eliminates all possibility of ultimate payment of past stock relief many will continue to fear that he will change his mind, possibly as a way of getting his hands on equity when companies cannot pay—as most would not be able to. What does "foreseeable future" mean anyway? One year? Five years?

Also, the opponents will argue, ED19 presupposes that companies will be growing as well as going concerns, since deferred tax may become payable if investment and stock levels fall in monetary terms.

The question ultimately, however, is whether accounts should show the true position at a particular time rather than one postulating potential future liabilities. With both investor and corporate interest focussing so closely on cash inflows and outflows, the case for showing tax bills as they actually fall payable is powerful—even if occasionally this does nasty things to earnings.

Business Diary in Portugal: Should it prove fair weather

Ross Davies, Business Diary Editor, reports on Portugal, Britain's oldest trading partner, in the month that marks the first anniversary of parliamentary democracy. The election by universal and secret suffrage last June of President Eanes was followed by the swearing-in of a minority socialist government headed by Dr Soares. Like Jim Callaghan, Soares is trying to hold down personal incomes at a time of high inflation, but unlike the British PM, the Portuguese leader is an ardent EEC supporter. He sees acceptance of his country's recent application for EEC membership as making less likely a threat to parliamentary democracy from either left or right.

■ Antonio Vasco de Melo's office at CIP, the Portuguese equivalent of the CBI, is on the first floor of a nine-storey block, below the offices of Honeywell Bull, Price Waterhouse and CIBA-Geigy.

It's as if the position were chosen to show how much further the Portuguese industry has to go before it can take its place with the internationally competitive big-leaguers. But Vasco de Melo, CIP's young founder-president, is in there pushing.

He stepped out of the fortnightly council meeting to see me at 6.30 pm, nine hours after the meeting had begun.



Not standing for any rough stuff on this supporters' special: The Portuguese president, General Eanes (left) and Prime Minister, Dr Soares (right).

The two main items on the agenda, he told me, were the allocation of responsibilities on the reconstituted council and a scheme for the reorganization of the textile industry—by common consent, with ship repairing, the only internationally competitive (if unevenly so) industry the Portuguese have.

Vasco de Melo comes not like his incoming British counterpart John Greenborough, from a multinational (Shell UK), but from a family firm, Companhia Previdente, a Lisbon wiremaker which escaped nationalization in 1974.

It's as if the position were chosen to show how much further the Portuguese industry has to go before it can take its place with the internationally competitive big-leaguers. But Vasco de Melo, CIP's young founder-president, is in there pushing.

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When the first jumbo jet went into service serious doubts were expressed about the insurance market's ability to cover single risks where the value of an aircraft, built alone, topped \$10m (about £5.5m).

Within the next few years North Sea oil production platforms—with a replacement value of \$1,000m apiece—are expected to be floated into place. Not surprisingly serious doubts are again being expressed about the insurance market's ability to cope with these "jumbo" sized risks.

Since the first such risks appeared the world's insurers, taking their lead from the London market, have ceased to be overawed by the sheer weight of money involved in any single "policy". The increase in cover required has been paralleled by a steady increase in underwriting capacity.

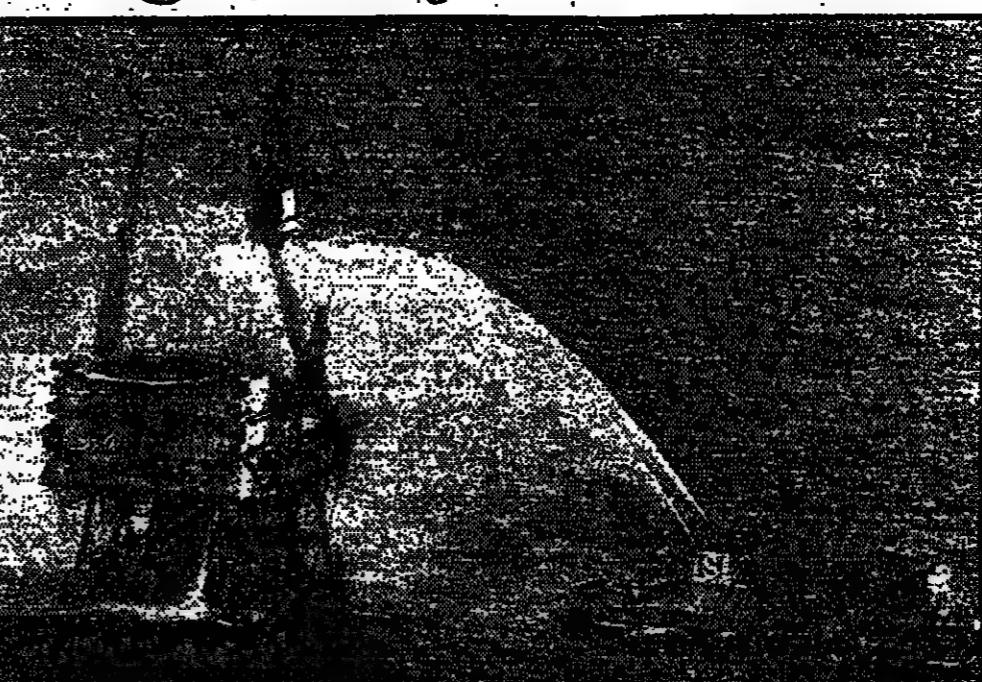
On top of that general increase, additional underwriting muscle has been drawn in from beyond the traditional jumbo risk writers—at Lloyd's and among the more adventurous tariff companies—by insurance brokers able to place risks in the international market and offshore markets, the strength of a remarkably claim-free record in recent years.

A catastrophic claim or two would shake much of this marginal capacity from the market. If, at the same time, the residual underwriting capacity failed to grow in pace with the scale of cover required, some of the huge risks on the horizon would become uninsurable.

That is the crisis everyone is in the insurance market fears and which some now feel to be inevitable.

The apparently inexorable growth of jumbo risks has

Can insurers carry the growing weight of 'jumbo' risks?



The Ekofisk Bravo production platform is doused with water after the "blow-out" in the North Sea. The cover against loss for new platforms is rising sharply.

quickened in recent years. North Sea oilfield installations are the most spectacular examples of this growth and the \$1,000m platform is only a matter of time.

In the early exploratory stages mobile drilling rigs brought in from other fields were insured for full values as

they were insured for all values at

the time.

The Ekofisk Bravo production platform, which recently achieved fame because of the first major pipe-blowout in the North Sea, has been in use for only a few years but

the asset values of enormous magnitude allied to state-of-the-art technology confront them with problems of a size and complexity encountered in few

by big standards, rating an insurable value of about \$60m.

Several newer platforms now in production have \$400m of

cover against loss, at least two under construction are

expected to be insured for between \$500m and \$600m and the

market's capacity to cope with

the new platforms is rising sharply.

lead in placing jumbo risks both on and off-shore feels that underwriting capacity for the North Sea is already stretched close to its limit.

The market can handle the present level of cover required for platform hulls. But the brokers echo the views of underwriters throughout the London market, finding that the wider liability on these big-potential pollution claims, the financial implications of a platform failure and so forth are growing increasingly difficult to place.

Insurance brokers are limiting the oil companies' maximum liability with pollution claims, suggesting one per

sible solution to the new open-ended liabilities now facing the underwriters. But state underwriting form is not common where it does apply, so it's come into play well before level of claims that insurance market would be a major catastrophe.

Underwriting capacity in the North Sea is, at the beginning, to look threadbare, particularly increasing proportion of insurance cover for the oil spills over from the oil companies' own insurance into the international market.

The final claims bill for the Tenerife air crash earlier this year could be more than \$400m. But there is more inadequate underwriting in the aviation market, hardening of aviation rates adds to that capacity in the long-term. The marine is also free of capacity with individual risks rising to as high as \$150m the latest generation of flying gas carriers.

In fact, the only problem area is to compare with North Sea is excess loss for natural disasters.

potential claims that were created by an earthquake in big Japanese city, in California or Mexico or any of the devastated earthquake zones.

The scale of the potential claims for earthquake-prone areas is that here the capacity is being dwarfed by a single oil platform.

The scale of the potential claims for earthquake-prone areas is that here the capacity is being dwarfed by a single oil platform.

Limiting the oil companies' maximum liability with pollution claims suggests one per

platform.

John Brear

Michael Frenchman

Coffee: the search for the super bean

The recent frost in the south

part of Paraná state in Brazil which sent world coffee prices soaring to £3.50 per pound is the kind of disaster that coffee planters fear most. But it was nothing like as bad as the one on July 17, 1975, which cut production virtually overnight from 22 million bags to 8 million.

Commercial harvesting is now approaching its peak and the 1976 crop is accordingly smaller. Senior Silvio de Andrade Lima of the Brazilian Coffee Institute in London expected

to reach about 14 million bags. With increased prices following the frost, there has been an incentive for farmers to plant more trees, especially in the south, which had been exhausted.

"We now have about 1.5 billion holes and by the end of next year there will be 2.1 billion," said Senior Lima at the end of last month.

The working party adds: "The achievement of increased capacity, greater model compatibility and more rational use of marketing resources in such partnerships, where the high costs of expansion could be more easily assimilated.

Furthermore, in relation to winning the necessary financial backing, the working party stresses that so far as national opportunities within the United Kingdom are concerned, Equity Capital for Industrial Capitalisation, the City generally and the NEB "need to be alerted to proposals to be started to achieve a greater improved interface" between manufacturers and suppliers is also called for to eliminate the effects of a history of poor and often bitter relations. Some companies have already begun to compare notes in more detail but long lead times in delivery of some components could produce bottlenecks in the event of a quick upturn in business.

For example, quoted delivery times for hydraulic pumps and valves are between five and nine months, for transmissions four to six months and in the case of electric motors 12 months.

Finally, the industry is called upon to make a deliberate and sustained effort to identify and improve the quality of its coffee associated with the selling of its own power.

Productivity might be raised, the working party says, by improving the performance of low productivity plants to the level of the most efficient.

Research also takes account improved soil erosion protection and cultural practices generally.

Research to date have been promising as far as improvement of yields is concerned. Already in the São Paulo region average yields have more than doubled from 400 kilograms a bag to 1,000 kilograms in some plantations.

These astonishing results were achieved by the São Paulo coffee research station, Dr. Carlos Moncada and Alcides Corrêa. Their work has led to the creation of new strains through cross breeding, the so-called "Novo", which produces a 20 per cent increase in the yield of Latin American coffee.

The rust is a fungus which appears as a blighty appearance to the leaves of coffee bushes, even destroying it. The rust, fairly new scourge, was found on a large scale in Brazil only in 1970. By 1972 it had reached such proportions that more than a million coffee bushes were destroyed and had to be replaced.

The other objective is to create a strain of coffee that will give a higher yield.

Research also takes account improved soil erosion protection and cultural practices generally.

Research to date have been promising as far as improvement of yields is concerned.

Analysis of the coffee beans and the cause of using genes with certain characteristics means the scientists can exercise a level of control over the seedlings which they are creating. This can be changes in leaf structure, controlled growth height, of berries and so on.

About six mutations will result in resistance to frost.

About half the cost of coffee is taken up in

processing which is done by hand. Now experiments are carried out to develop a

mechanical harvester. To be effective trees have to be of a height and regularly spaced.

Although great success has been achieved in developing trees that are able to withstand biological pests, it has not been possible to produce plants that are resistant to frost.

Although the experts may be able to develop the natural coffee tree they have to be used, as it is.

[To be concluded tomorrow]

However, I hung on, determined to triumph where legions of others have failed, to set a straight answer to the two big questions of the day: Is Inter-sindical to advise its members to say yes or no to EEC accession, and how many members of the nine-man executive were Communists?

I have to report that I failed miserably on both counts, receiving replies rather than answers, polite, eloquent but uninformative.

My impression was that, one, Inter-sindical, although Communist-run, has realized that effectiveness not ideology is the best recruiting sergeant for the confederation, and, two, that internal disagreements as much as anything else are holding up the EEC policy decision, and will do so until indecisiveness makes Inter-sindical look silly than disunity.

Each man had his own gloss to put on each answer, Torres (who attended the recent Scottish TUC) in English, Ernesto Cartaxo in Portuguese, and Gonçalves in French, the tongue in which he is happier when discussing politics.

At

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

EEC issue removes some of the anxiety about excessive supplies

A \$500m two-tranche issue of the European Economic Community performed reasonably well when trading started last week so that some of the anxiety about the market impact of excessive supplies of new Eurobond issues was reduced, write AP-Dow Jones.

None the less, dealers said that neither the EEC issue nor some of the other recent offerings are yet fully placed with the final investor. And while underwriters and selling group members are working hard to reduce the backlog of unsold paper, the market will remain vulnerable to a sell-off if interest rates start to shift upward again, some dealers assert.

The EEC offering consisted of a \$300m five-year tranche at 99 bearing 7.5 per cent annually to yield 7.75 per cent at maturity and a \$300m, seven-year tranche at 99 bearing 7.5 per cent to yield 7.94 per cent.

The five-year tranche was quoted last Friday at 98 offered to yield 8.0 per cent while the seven-year tranche was quoted

at 97.5 offered to yield 8.23 per cent.

Though both tranches were reoffered in the market below the subscription price, this was more or less expected since underwriters were able to make up in volume what they lost by shaving their 1.5 per cent selling group commission.

Nevertheless, the market price of 97.5 offered for the seven-year tranche indicated that some underwriters were willing to give up their entire selling group commission and be content with just their 0.375 per cent underwriting fee.

Much the same scenario is anticipated for a \$200m two-tranche of the Kingdom of Sweden scheduled for offering on June 14. Managed by Credit Suisse-White Weld, the offering comprises a \$100m five-year tranche bearing 7.5 per cent and a \$100m 10-year tranche bearing 8.25 per cent.

Like the short-dated EEC notes, the five-year Swedish tranche is expected to be priced at 99 to yield 7.75 per cent. However, the 10-year tranche should be priced near par. Underwriters say this is just

ified by the fact that the 10-year tranche provides a sinking fund which will reduce the average life to 8.2 years.

Thus, the average life is not much longer than the seven-year maturity of the EEC issue, yet the coupon rate is a half point higher than the EEC issue.

Among other scheduled offerings is a \$40m 18-year issue of the European Coal and Steel Community, bearing 9 per cent.

The intention of the syndicate manager, Banque De Paris Et Des Paix-Bas, is to offer investors a high coupon rate in return for a long maturity and initial returns from underwriters suggest that the strategy will be successful.

The offering also represents an attempt by Eurobond underwriters to compete with the "Yankee" bond market in New York, where a few issues of 20-year maturity have been floated. For example, a \$75m 20-year issue of the European Investment Bank was floated in New York at par bearing 9 per cent semi-annually to yield 9.20 per cent on an annual coupon basis comparable with Eurobond issues.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Offer	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
MS 5 STRAITS	1983	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Australia 5 1982	109.3	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
BNP 5 1982	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
BNP 5 1983	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
British Gas 5 1981	103.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
CNA 5 1982	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Deutsche 5 1981	101.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Dow Chemicals 5 1984	103.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Elf Aquitaine 5 1985	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
EIB 5 1982	100.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
ECB 5 1984	101.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Exxon 5 1982	101.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Gulf & Western 5 1984	101.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Guaranty 5 1982	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Hannover 5 1982	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Midland 5 1981	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Nic 5 1981	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
New Zealand 5 1983	103.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Nippon 5 1982	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Nordic 5 1982	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Occidental 5 1981	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Oiltanking 5 1982	102.5	102.5	97.5	102.5	97.5
Source: Kidder Peabody Securities					

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities

Freight report

Holidays in several countries added to the already gloomy state of the tanker market to make last week one of the worst from a trading standpoint so far this year.

Further disappointment came from the fixing of two combination carriers in obtaining cargoes many a tanker would have liked. The largest of these carriers involved Concord which was rumoured to have taken a 115,000 tonner for a transatlantic trip from the Mediterranean at world scale 22.5.

A smaller 45,000 ton dead weight ore/oil carrier was also booked for a container/Brazil trip at world scale 45.

About midweek, a further 110,000 ton combination carrier was fixed at world scale 30 by the China Petroleum Corporation to fill a requirement for a Gulf/Taiwan trip. Gulf trading was again very slack last week with little new inquiries providing any incentives for an improvement.

At present, it is difficult to see what future patterns for rates will be with some brokers feeling they will remain static before rising. Others still foresee them falling before going up again.

By comparison, the Mediterranean market continued to be fairly active, with particular demand for tankers between 60/90,000 tons dead weight. However, rates, on both the inter-Mediterranean and transatlantic routes tended to be generally slack.

In the dry cargo markets, holiday fever also struck. This effectively dampened the strength of South American demand of the previous week, and prevented a 3 million ton grain purchase from Canada by China from even causing a ripple among charterers.

The deal, which is in addition to the purchase of 1.5 million tons in January, will be shipped between August this year, and July 1978—all from Canadian west coast ports.

David Robinson

Dublin Bank profits up 11pc

Profits of City of Dublin Bank rose 11.5 per cent to £154,000 in the six months to March before tax. Earnings a share were 1.50p, against 1.21p.

Mr Thomas Kenny, chairman, says the demand for instalment credit lending has been strong with lending increased by £2m to £12m.

Analysts attributed the rebound largely to the industrial index's ability to stay above 900, having struggled with this level since falling through to slightly above 900 a week ago Friday for the first time since a year ago January.

Market was one of the most active NYSE issues and was ahead 1 to 8 after trading as high as \$1.

Sales show signs of weakening, especially in Italy reports Montedison, the troubled Italian chemicals and fibres group. Sales difficulties had also risen for some electrochemical products and for ferro-alloys. At present, Montedison is going up.

Mr Kenny says sales weaker

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Art Buyers' Guide

THE BURLINGTON MAGAZINE

The June issue celebrates The Queen's Silver Jubilee with a commemorative cover, and the following articles:

Leonardo Discoveries. Jane Roberts and Carlo Pedretti discuss Leonardo drawings in the Royal Library, Windsor Castle, recently revealed by Ultra Violet light.

Napoleonic Silver in Edinburgh. Julia Poole publishes a Neo-Classical silver-gilt service made for Napoleon, recently acquired by The Royal Scottish Museum.

Early English Plate. John Cooper clarifies dates, styles and makers' marks of English late Gothic and early "Renaissance" plate.

Drawings for Goldsmiths' Work. J. F. Hayward publishes some Roman 16th century designs in the V. & A.

Other articles are on Maffeo Verona, Francisco Holanda and Richard Wilson, as well as the usual book and exhibition reviews.



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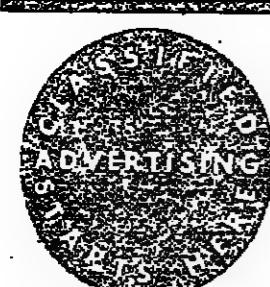
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Secretarial Appointments

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"BLESSED be thy Lord, and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all his goodness."

Scriptural

1:6.

EARTH

ASHE.—On 1st June 1977, at the Northgate Hospital, London, to Elizabeth (nee Dunne) and Robert, a daughter. Grief.

BORTHWICK.—On 1st June, in his 80th year, at his home, the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, his wife, a daughter and three sons.

TEAGUE.—On 1st June, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, to Nicoll, 60, and Jonathan, a daughter.

TUNIS.—On 1st June, in his 80th year, and a daughter, died with his wife, Margaret, Joshua and Underwood.

WELLS.—On 1st June, 1977, at his home, 100, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to Louise Simonds, 60, and Michael Wells.

WHYSTON.—On 1st June 1977, at his home, 100, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to Louise Simonds, 60, and Michael Wells.

BIRTHDAYS

JANE.—On 1st June, your Jubilee, AU. 100, Mrs. ... (name), 100, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to Louise Simonds, 60, and Michael Wells.

ANKETELL-JONES.—On 1st June, 100, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to E. W. Ankettell-Jones, 100, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to Louise Simonds, 60, and Michael Wells.

DRAKE.—On 1st June, peacefully, at 81, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to his wife, a daughter and three sons.

DRYDEN.—On 1st June, peacefully, at 81, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to his wife, a daughter and three sons.

GOODMAN.—On 1st June, 100, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to Louise Simonds, 60, and Michael Wells.

GOODWIN.—On 1st June, 100, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to Louise Simonds, 60, and Michael Wells.

HODGSON.—On 1st June, 100, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to Louise Simonds, 60, and Michael Wells.

HORNBY.—On 1st June, 100, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to Louise Simonds, 60, and Michael Wells.

JOHNSON.—On 1st June, 100, 10th Avenue, Fulham, London, to Louise Simonds, 60, and Michael Wells.

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JOHNS

Leaders of 35 countries, representing almost a thousand million people, meet at Lancaster House today at the start of the twentieth Commonwealth Conference since the Second World War. This Special Report examines the significance of the occasion and of the Commonwealth's unique role within the world's political and economic structures



The Commonwealth

Q.E.D.

The Prince of Wales looks at the association's chances of survival

Count of no harm but much good

Commonwealth conference, occurring as it does in the year and in London, inevitably focuses attention and speculation on the role of the Commonwealth in the modern world. No doubt there will be criticism offered by those who worry about the Commonwealth's relevance—now and more especially in the future—and by those who also tend to concentrate on the better publicized difficulties within the association; but perhaps one of its unique and encouraging features is that it has no discernible advantages or drawbacks. In other words it does me any harm and many people a great deal of good.

Nevertheless it does have its internal problems. Invariably these are picked out and frequently shown in the press, which threaten to destroy the fabric of the association, but this concentration on such disagreements fails to recognize the realities of modern national politics. After all, the Commonwealth is made up of sovereign nations, all intensely conscious of their individuality and their geopolitical positions on the world map, so it is hardly surprising that the Commonwealth should take second place. This happens not so much that the whole thing is bound to crumble; rather that the association is strong enough to withstand the strains and pressures of international politics.

It cannot help feeling that much of the criticism of the Commonwealth is based on a rather selfish outlook—in other words, what is in it for us? It is rather like the attitude of some towards the EEC: that it is not what we can contribute, but what we can get out of the organization which really matters. If you look at the Commonwealth from this point of view, then I would agree that it is an anachronistic association which deserves no effort spent on behalf of prolonging its existence.

Perhaps, from Britain's standpoint, there seems to be a tangible to be gained from membership in the Commonwealth, the old imperial benefits of cheap raw materials and so forth. Those sorts of advantages were very much in the past. But surely the greatest tie of the abiding Commonwealth lies now in its man, and indeed spiritual aspects.

For this I mean that the Commonwealth is founded on the best and most noble of human aspirations—fraternity, brotherhood, hope, affection and mutual respect—all of them transcending those barriers of race, class or creed which are so much in evidence today.

Of course, I realize that at times these noble aspirations become buried under mounds of human baseness, failure and lack of imagination, but visionally they manage to burst through. I was in India in March this year and experienced most fully this strange Commonwealth feeling, which so far seems to endure despite the difficulties of the day and the uncertainties of the future. I can only describe this feeling as being, as it were, "at home."

The consequence of many people in Commonwealth countries having shared experiences and similar ideals, chiefly as a result of all the different associations,

by Roy Lewis

It was natural for Sir Harold Wilson to arrange at Kingston, Jamaica, two years ago that the 1977 meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government should be held in London, to coincide with the silver jubilee celebrations of the accession to the British throne of the Head of the Commonwealth Queen Elizabeth.

At the first meeting of her reign only nine prime ministers (or presidents) for republics had been admitted to membership since 1949 took part: those of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. This month some 35 leaders are gathered from the successor states of the one-time British Empire, of which the Queen's father began his reign as King Emperor.

In 25 years the association has been transformed as well as expanded, the roots of the oak lost in the luxuriance of a tropical forest. In terms simply of membership, the Commonwealth may be said to be almost complete. What used to be an imperial cabinet, or quasi-cabinet, of white states, then of white and Asian states, has taken on the complexion of a mini-

United Nations, or United Nations committee, representing the status and condition of men of every creed, race and region.

The missing link is per-

haps a member from the ever more powerful Arab world.

However, in Britain, Nigeria,

Canada and Trinidad the Commonwealth embraces the outlook of OPEC, as it does of the EEC, APCC, Asean, OAU, OAS and other major regional or economic groupings. It is—or could be—the Clapham Junction of them all.

In a sense it might have

expressed reality better deliberately to have arranged the meeting elsewhere than London, for the Commonwealth is now carefully non-anglocentric, whereof the location of its secretariat in London is actually testimony, for it took over from the Foreign Office in 1965 and is the membership's listening-post in Europe. The British are keenest of all to be an ordinary member, whose domestic affairs the others no longer have a right to try to supervise.

The Commonwealth is hard

to explain, not merely to British people who suspect it is a dragon without a

Cheshire cat, but by other

members to their regional

non-Commonwealth and

still highly anti-colonial associates.

Many of these have an in-

grained suspicion that

imperialism survives some-

where in the interstices of the association. Those who

know better find it politically

convenient to irritate the

sensitivities of members by

suggesting that they still in

some way feel an atavistic

affection to the old imperial

power. (President Amin has

been prompted to cash in on

this difficulty by suggesting that the headship should

rotate, as with the OAU, of

which he was recently chair-

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All change in just 15 years

by Sir Harold Wilson

The Commonwealth heads of government meeting in London is the latest in a series dating back to the Colonial Conference in 1887, renamed imperial conferences from 1907, and the twenty-first since the war. Before the First World War, and indeed until after the Second World War, participants were solely from the old Commonwealth.

In 1969 we agreed on Singapore, where the British delegation was led by the incoming Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath. Canada and Jamaica were the next hosts.

The conference in recent years has been more representative of the modern world than any other international organization except the United Nations. The Soviet world, China, the Middle East, and, apart from Guyana, Latin America, are not represented. But it now accounts for just over a quarter of the nations adhering to the United Nations and rather less than a quarter of the world's population.

They were primarily old Commonwealths, reflecting the declaration of their independence set out in the Statute of Westminster, 1931. The new members were the newly-enfranchised India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Compared with that attendance of eight, six of them, including South Africa and Rhodesia, were at the 1954 meeting chaired by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, together with Pakistan and 11 which had achieved nationhood since then. Those I chaired in London saw an increase in membership from 21 in 1955, to 22 in 1966 (Tanzania not attending), and 28 in 1969.

The most recent meeting, in Jamaica in 1975, was attended by 33, Nauru being absent. Since then Papua New Guinea and Seychelles have joined the roll of member nations. Although these days, with an agreed practice of meetings every two years, the venue for the next is usually left for settlement between conferences, the Jamaica meeting accepted Britain's invitation to London during the jubilee celebrations. Mr. Forbes Burnham, the Prime Minister of Guyana, remembering the intense cold of January 1969, stipulated that it should not be held in the winter. June had already been pencilled in the Queen's jubilee timetable.

The increase in the number of participants with almost world-wide representation, is one of the main causes of a fundamental change from the days of the old Commonwealth. It is not the only one. London is no longer the automatic venue. The first to be held outside Britain was in Lagos in January 1966, shortly after

the Rhodesian UDI. It was marred by tragedy: even as heads of government were assembling we heard the news of Mr. Sharpe's death, and four days after we left Lagos our host, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, was murdered. It was Britain which proposed meetings elsewhere than London. I suggested to Lester Pearson that he should host the 1969 meeting in Ottawa, but he told me of his intention to resign, pointing out that his likely successor would have no experience of Commonwealth meetings.

It is the views on world affairs seen from each different angle of the world that provides so much of the value to Britain and each of us, in our continuing relationships, bilaterally and through the Commonwealth Secretariat at Marlborough House, but above all, in the meeting of heads of government.

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The Commonwealth Conference does this in personal terms. I shall always remember a discussion on the Middle East, when the Indian Prime Minister said: "We do not call it the Middle East, we call it West Asia."

Regional areas of concern have become matters of concern for all. Caribbean countries brought sharply home to Britain the anxieties about Belize. In 1969, I was greatly moved to hear the expressions of African countries west and east to our presentation of the British reaction to the Soviet Union's intervention in Czechoslovakia.

From the early 1960s Commonwealth conferences have been heavily involved with two problems, Rhodesia (and South Africa, but principally Rhodesia), and the EEC.

We came nearest to a deep split in 1966 on the Rhodesian issue, where African countries could not understand why Britain, "the imperial power", did not crush the revolt by an invasion.

Tanzania broke off diplomatic relations. No one explained how one could invade a land-locked country protected from the sea by South Africa and a fascist-controlled Mozambique. Nor could they understand how Britain's hopes of strangling UDI by cutting off petrol by the Beira port and drying out the pipeline were frustrated by France's shipments through Lourenco Marques (now Mozambique). The initiative received a fair wind. Later

year. When majority rule is about British entry—just a world conference such as Unesco, rather than month before the referendum, many Commonwealth states were divided. To my surprise it has been announced that all my 32 colleagues had unanimously agreed on a resolution recording "their firm opinion that Commonwealth interests are in no way prejudiced by Britain's membership".

The 1975 conference briefly discussed Rhodesia, but most of the negotiations were between the African presidents, as well as Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole and others, and the British representatives. The main demand was that Britain should convene a constitutional conference directed towards early majority rule, a subject which has dominated the past year and more.

The EEC was a divisive factor in the early 1960s. It was the strength of Walter Nash's objections on behalf of New Zealand which moved Hugh Gaitskell into almost outright opposition to British membership in 1962, and other Commonwealth countries were equally critical.

This was undoubtedly because of the imaginative Lomé compact negotiated by the EEC with 46 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, but the conference's spontaneous resolution was a most helpful gesture.

The last conference in Jamaica was more directed than any before it to the problems of the developing countries, and to demands for a major shift of wealth and income to them from advanced nations. It was in this context that Britain's commodities initiative received a fair wind. Later

in as short a period as 15 years, Commonwealth conferences and intra-Commonwealth consultations have changed almost out of all recognition.

One thing has not changed. The Queen is Head of the Commonwealth, sovereign of many of the older and a number of the new states and is acknowledged as head of this historic association. There is every reason to know that few things occasion more pleasure and dedication. Whether in London or far away, her hospitality at the Palace, or in Jamaica, on board Britannia is one of the highlights of the conference.

Her loyalty, and equally her independence as between individual countries, are legendary. Perhaps, had her silver jubilee occurred not in 1977, but at a time when there were fears of a surrender of weakening of Britain's links with the Commonwealth because of entry into EEC, it would not have been a duty of the Queen to leave the safety of Buckingham Palace, where the agreement was ratified.

In all the above, I have

referred to Britain. Traditionally, we sit at the Commonwealth Conferences as the United Kingdom. I told the Foreign and Commonwealth Office I wanted to have the card "Britain" in front of me but at first they resisted it. When I pointed out the precedents from Mr. Duncan Sandys' time had been insisted on this, and second that I did not choose to sit next to Uganda and be photographed and filmed next to General Amin (in fact he did not turn up) the point was taken, and the British representatives were quickly seated between Botswana and Canada.

Head of this historic association

continued from preceding page

still value the quality that in potential interest in their Commonwealth or patriotic status.

So, whatever is said for public consumption, it may be assumed that the Commonwealth personages are glad to be in London this summer. And, whatever role Britain has lost, it remains vast "change for international gossip and wheeling-dealing" at every level. Whether a chief executive is secure in office for life, or about to be booted out by his electorate, they are nothing to crave so much as accurate and relevant information. London—not just the press—is a major source of this community.

So there is much more to a heads of government meeting than the set agenda. When this is dominated by one theme (as it was once by Rhodesia) the private talks are overwhelmingly important; and important decisions are often taken (as with the Commonwealth, funded in 1971) in a few minutes as opposed to hours of rododomado.

Such initiatives as the meirin, a generate in fact rarely turn the world upside down. In 1971 there was the row with Mr. Heath over helicopters for South Africa, overwhelmed in the surge of events in Africa. In 1973,

Mr. Trudeau introduced the theme for exchanges on techniques of government

in New Zealand's sporting community from contacts in South Africa. In fact, the controversy there was far deeper than is realized; it goes to the heart of the division in the Commonwealth between the British tradition of individual Liberty and the statist, not to use too strong a word, that most Commonwealth countries sedulously practice and even proselytize.

In a year in which President Carter has made human rights a basis of American foreign policy, the Commonwealth cannot ignore them after events in Uganda.

Mr. Kampala, in his report to the heads of government, delicately notes that, while non-interference is the rule, gross violations "cease to be essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a state when they give rise to humanitarian issues of such magnitude that the international community must grapple with them". There will be times in the affairs of the Commonwealth when one member's conduct will provoke the wrath of others beyond the limits of silence." This year is the time; Amzin's is the conduct.

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they are still "proposing" a solution in Cyprus.

A new theme may be the politicization of sport—the recalcitrance of Mr. Muldoon in his refusal to prohibit by

Fund of good intentions

by A. M. Rendel

pendent territories their none.

At present emphasis laid on schemes for production, management, the public and private sectors, and technical education, often through workshop courses for people. The aims: less centralization London, to use existing cities in developing countries, and to regional many activities in the bean, Pacific or Africa, lessens for students the shock of transportation to a highly industrialized country, is far and helps to avoid the brain-drain.

One of the dangers clearly foreseen in the 1960s was that the many which had grown up by members of the profession throughout the Commonwealth might be lost. It was to preserve this formal network of professional cooperation the Commonwealth Foundation was set up, at the London conference in July, with a board of drawn from each of contributing members.

Its aim is to enable professional men and women to continue and to increase their interchanges. The to which originally 21 Commonwealth governments subscribed £250,000, has grown to some £800,000 35 governments. Thirteen more than 2,000 professional men and women have been helped to travel their countries on visits or to attend professional meetings.

The Commonwealth like some among trees which had lost one or two massive limbs, being no longer a political or defensive unit, has wholly believed the prophet of its imminent demise by predicting a vigorous and encouraging growth point.

There is obviously an demand for technical skill in the developing countries and it was early discovered that there were many special needs which could not be covered by the United Nations or other aid programmes. Accordingly the heads of government set at their conference in Singapore in 1971 the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), financed by all Commonwealth countries and managed by an assistant secretary-general of the Commonwealth Secretariat. Its governing body includes its representatives from all the contributors.

There are three main CFTC programmes: general technical assistance, education and training, and export market development. Some idea of the keenness of Commonwealth countries to obtain CFTC assistance can be seen in that while it was on a tentatively diminutive scale (£400,000 for the first year) and with the willing support of Commonwealth governments, it has grown twentyfold to about £8m.

Officials in the secretariat are evidently confident that the CFTC will continue to expand for years to come. There are requests for about twice the number of experts who can be sent into the field on the present budget. Broadly CFTC aid given falls into three categories. First the giving of information and advice; for instance, to a small territory on its contact with a multinational mining company. Second, the dispatch of experts to meet specific shortages, for instance, the appointment of judges or law officers, when adequately experienced candidates were not available locally. Third, the training of local people to carry on work begun by an overseas expert, for instance, legal drafting, in which in some newly independent territories there

are no lawyers, surveyors, engineers, pharmacists, librarians, scientists, nurses, museum curators.

The foundation was set there existed Commonwealth associations of doctors, architects and engineers these the foundation also supported.

The foundation's technical reference enables it to consider exceptional requests from members of the professions. This justifies the foundation's purpose to be able to handle unforseen needs in the exchange of information or visits.

Overseas visits by foundation staff soon revealed instance, a desperate lack of some developing countries to the cost of some conferences and to the establishment of protest associations in newly-independent member countries or on a regional basis. It has also helped and encouraged the formation of various associations of various lawyers, surveyors, engineers, pharmacists, librarians, scientists, nurses, museum curators.

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Sir Harold Wilson was host at the last Commonwealth conference to be held in London, in January, 1969. Held there rather than in Ottawa because of Mr. Lester Pearson's imminent resignation, it was attended by leaders from 28 countries. Rhodesia was the main topic.

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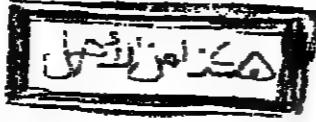


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Fund of go
intention

elvyn Westlake

steadily, the explosive if world poverty will be the forthcoming of Commonwealth of government at Lancaster House, as it did their meeting, in April-May Kingston, Jamaica, the two intervening the plight of the poor southern has, if anything, ed. They have further large balance deficits and a still heavier debt. The celebrated

Kingston commodity initiative needed to provide the development of the former Prime Minister, Sir Harold Wilson, has not borne fruit.

The political wrangling continues over whether the international markets for primary products should be left more closely regulated, while the fate of millions of poor commodity producers hangs on the success of the latest crop, and price movements in the rich, industrialized countries to the north.

It was the issue of commodity trading which caused the most acrimonious exchanges between the Commonwealth's rich and poor members at Kingston. The division was between those leaders like Sir Harold who believed that countries

only modest reforms were

It is the Expert Group's re-

port that will form the centre

of much of the discussion at

Lancaster House. Its recom-

mendations are far-reaching.

An "unprecedented international effort" is required, the report says, if there is to be any closing of the income gap between the rich north and poor south of the globe.

To underscore their point,

the experts observe that of

the 4,000 million people of

the world, half have an

annual average income of

less than \$200 a head (if the

People's Republic of China is

included). At the other ex-

treme, a minority of about

600 million live in states

where the average income

per head ranges from \$2,000

to \$5,600 a year. As the

Commonwealth General Secre-

tary, Mr Shridath Ramphal, a

former Minister for Foreign

Affairs and Justice, has said, "The Commonwealth cannot be neutral or inactive on this great issue of our time".

The Commonwealth has among its members some of the world's richest nations. But it also includes 44 per cent of the population of the developing world—and (excluding the socialist countries) 88 per cent of the Earth's poorest people, those living on less than \$200 a year.

Therefore the quarter of the globe's population who live in the 36 countries of the Commonwealth are much more than simply a cross-section of humanity, in spite of their geographical dispersion across continents and five oceans. The issues

of poverty may not be facing the Commonwealth alone, but it is here that they link up with a special intensity. It was in recognition of that fact that the eradication of world poverty came to form a key part of the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles unanimously approved on January 22, 1971 by the heads of Commonwealth governments at their meeting in Singapore.

The declaration emphatically that "the wide disparities in wealth now existing between different sections of mankind are too great to be tolerated. They are mainly the fault of their economic systems. Our aim is their progressive removal. We therefore seek to use our efforts to overcome poverty, ignorance and disease. In raising standards of life and achieving a more equitable international society."

The declaration then adds: "To this end our aim is to achieve the freest possible flow of international trade on terms fair and equitable to all, taking into account the special requirements of the developing countries. Our aim is to encourage the flow of adequate resources, includ-

ing governmental and private Wise Men) see the common fund as a positive instrument for the development of the poor countries, bearing in mind of change, raising prices for the importance of doing this through new commodity agreements, and providing money for a range of other activities, including better marketing and

and distribution diversification, and of unprofitable crops;

and the attainment of a greater Third World share in the processing of raw materials.

By contrast, the rich nations conceive the fund in a much more modest role, acting as a clearing house for individually negotiated commodity agreements, with limited cash of its own. The objective would be only to smooth out commodity price fluctuations, in their view.

New role for IMF proposed

The report of the Experts' Group—called *Towards a New International Economic Order*—additionally calls for "long-run reform of the international monetary system", including the conversion of the International Monetary Fund into a world central bank, and greater participation of the developing countries in the control and management of the IMF and other international agencies.

The report also sees an urgent need for the rich northern countries to reduce restrictions on Third World products; suggests more research into the problems of the developing countries; recommends that the rich states provide more appropriate technology, waive Third World debts and, of course, step up their aid.

The only answer is to in-

crease the developing countries' share of world income, which amounts to only about

13 per cent of the total. For not only would that raise living standards in the poor countries, it would enlarge the markets for exports from the rich countries, helping to support employment in Europe, North America and Japan.

The developing countries tend, inevitably, to spend every penny they earn, and most of their earnings are spent in the rich northern states. For example, the Third World accounted for more than 44 per cent of the increase in Japan's manufacturing exports between 1969 and 1975. Some 38 per cent of the increase in North American manufactured exports also went to developing countries. For the European Community the figure was 26 per cent.

In engineering goods, which are of considerable importance to employment in the industrialized countries, the markets provided by the developing nations have been large and growing, being 38 per cent for both Japan and North America, and 25 per cent for the EEC.

Without doubt the poor nations could exert a significant influence on the expansion plans and prospects of the industrialized countries; they provide a new frontier for generating expansion in the world; but it is a potential which only development can activate. Clearly, the economic and international relations of the rich and poor nations are tightly bound up together.

But, as Mr Ramphal reminded the United States Congress: "Without an acceleration in their industrialization the developing nations has a tendency to divert us from human needs. It is essential, therefore, to ensure that the issue of fundamental change in the world's economic arrangements is always seen in these basic terms: to remember, and never to forget, that it is the human condition that provides the moral imperative for a new international economic order."

Some of the ways we have stuck by our Principals for over 140 years.

We are the Crown Agents.

To put it simply, we are Crown servants, whose office if it intended should become subject to legislation, a Public Corporation. Our function is to serve overseas governments and State organisations—our Principals—in whatever way they need professional help.

It could be a request for a simple piece of equipment. Or we could be asked to plan a major project, cost it, supervise the construction, supply all the materials, select the people, train the local staff and stay until the project is operating at 100% efficiency.

carriers, some of the tugs, pontoons and barges went by heavy lift vessel, and some by semi-submersibles. The large semi's were

submerged for the loading operation, refloated

with their cargo, and towed out by tugs to Apapa.

From shoelaces to a complete

communication system, no request for our services is too large or too small.

In Brunei, for example, we were asked to

build and staff a complete colour television

system capable of transmitting four hours of

programmes each evening plus two hours of

school programmes each morning.

The whole project took just nine months to

complete and this is believed to be a world

record for an installation of this kind where no

services had existed previously.

At the request of the Nigerian Ports

Authority, we assisted in the ports decongestion

operation.

£12,000,000 of equipment and materials

were bought, inspected and shipped into the

area; these included forklift trucks, cranes,

barges, tugs, shackles, pontoons, freight-lifters,

tractors and container holders. An incredible

load of equipment.

We have just completed the building of 170

kilometres of roads in Welo Province in Ethiopia.

It was an experimental task in that the brief was to build as many kilometres as possible in as varying a terrain as possible. We compared two methods of road construction, labour intensive as against intermediate technology and reported our findings. We have now completed a study of rural roads throughout Ethiopia.

With £1.7 million allocated to the task, we are building roads for an average cost of £5,000 a kilometre.

Based on the results of these experiments, the British Government, along with the World Bank and other donor agencies, will be financing many other roads in Ethiopia.

But you might think that, as more and more nations become self-supporting, demands on our services would be lessening. However, the reverse is the case.

In the past years, our services and activities have grown to such an extent that we are now able to offer our Principals a greater range of help for their requirements than at any time in our 144 years.

And these Principals know that with the Crown Agents they are getting integrity as well

as the best advice and the best value their money can buy.

What stronger recommendation could there be?

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"commonwealth (swl), n. Independent State or community; republic or democratic State (lit., or fig.: *commonwealth of learning*); (C) republican government in England, 1649-60; (C) title of federated Australian States; . . ."

The Concise Oxford Dictionary

On this page and the next, Derek Ingram traces the recent evolution of the word, looks back at past summits, assesses the community of nations' leadership and examines the role of its professional organizations

Exercise in world summity

The last time Commonwealth leaders met in London, eight years ago, one of the highlights of the conference was called a colonial conference, though the leaders present were of Tanzania on New Zealand, Australia and Rhodesia. Even those who did not agree with all he said were captivated by his fluency and sincerity.

When the presidents and prime ministers trooped out of the room one of them remarked: "What a pity it could not have been televised." But then he added: "Of course, if it had been televised, it would not have been the same speech."

The remark identifies the ingredients that make Commonwealth summits valuable to those who take part in them: their limited secrecy and their informality.

Telling as it is to us journalists, you cannot have real informality without the secrecy: it has to be that way if these meetings are to continue to have value.

Informality has always been vital, and though it has sometimes been seriously at risk, this is the thread that runs through the entire history of these meetings, and it is, when you come to think about it, quite a history.

The 35 leaders sitting round the table at Lancaster House this morning are taking part in the latest gathering of what must surely be the longest continuous exercise in the history of world summity. This is the twenty-first meeting of the modern series, generally accepted as dating to 1944—an average of one his fifth summit. He has met every 18 months, and the pedigree goes much farther back than that.

The first Commonwealth summit of all was 50 years ago almost to the day—when the leaders met in London, eight years ago, one of the highlights of the conference was called a colonial conference, though the leaders present were of Canada, Newfoundland, South Africa—represented countries that by that time already enjoyed considerable autonomy.

Colonial conferences gave way to imperial conferences in 1911—there were five of each—and these in turn gave way, after 1937, to prime ministers' meetings.

The first of the modern meetings, held just before D-Day, was a cosy all-white affair in 10 Downing Street, presided over by Churchill and largely concerned with the prosecution of the war and how to secure the peace afterwards. Just five leaders attended (Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa), with representatives of India and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia allowed to attend for some sessions.

Moving forward 33 years to Lancaster House today produces a contrast that seems to bear no comparison. But a large degree of informality remains.

Many of today's Commonwealth leaders know each other rather well—just as did the old leaders like Churchill, Smuts and Menzies. Some of them—such men as Mr Lee Kuan Yew and Presidents Kaunda, Nyerere and Makarere—have attended more than half a dozen meetings.

For Mr Trudeau this is his fifth summit. He has struck up a particularly close relationship with Mr Lee, and Presidents Nyerere and Kaunda as a result of these meetings, at which the leaders

could sit alone, with only the Secretary-General present, no record taken and no unauthorized statement made to the press afterwards.

This ensured the kind of discussion that took place in Ottawa and Kingston when presidents and prime ministers exchanged views on how they actually run their governments, how, for example, civil servants could be kept effective, at the same time not reducing ministers to rubber stamps.

These discussions on the inner workings of governments, about which we shall learn little, except perhaps as a result of inadequate snippets from political memoirs, must have been a fascinating historical rarity.

Being a head of government can be lonely, and here was a rare chance for leaders to chat with equals about domestic problems in a way that is impossible elsewhere or in any other forum.

It is these and other such items that draw the leaders to Commonwealth conferences and it is these opportunities for private discussion that Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, is known to savour. If only, he has been heard to remark, the United Nations could sometimes operate in this way, avoid from the public gaze.

But all this is not what makes headlines. Visible achievements and quick solutions to problems are what observers are always on the lookout for and when they are lacking Commonwealth heads of government meetings are too often said to have little value. Those who actually attend know otherwise.

In terms of impact on world affairs, then, have Commonwealth conferences made much of a mark? There have been one or two spectacular failures: one was the abortive Vietnamese peace mission proposed by Mr Wilson in 1965.

Commonwealth meetings are really about influencing each other and changes of attitude emerge slowly as a result of them. There is no doubt that the Singapore conference of 1971 stopped the Heath Government embarking on the restoration of arms sales to South Africa. Mr Heath would claim that the Singapore experience forced the developing countries to accept that Britain had as much right to take independent action as any other country.

Singapore was perhaps a turning point not only for the Commonwealth as an institution but also for relations between developed and developing countries. In international affairs since that time African states have adopted tactics that differ from those early days of posturing, boycott and walkout. Each side tends to understand the other better and the experience has made everyone a little wiser.

In the 1960s Commonwealth summits were very much preoccupied with the Empire to Commonwealth conversion and sheer survival. Between 1960 and 1969 the number of Commonwealth countries rose from 11 to 31. Matters like the departure of South Africa and then the tensions of Rhodesia, coupled with the expansion of the conference, meant that whereas in

1950s Commonwealth summits had given much attention to world subjects like disarmament and nuclear testing, most of its attention in the 1960s was on keeping the Commonwealth alive and on Southern Africa.

With the supreme crisis of Singapore behind it, the Commonwealth has now begun to look outward again and in a more complex and calmer way than before. Ottawa in 1973 was a conference of recuperation; quite possibly the conference at

Kingsmead, Jamaica, in 1975 will be seen as the one that made the most international impact. Since the modern series began in 1944,

Derek Ingram is managing editor of Gemini News Service and has written several books on the Commonwealth. His latest, *The Imperfect Commonwealth*, was published by Rex Collings last month (£3.95). He is member of the board of governors of the Commonwealth Institute.

What's in a name?

"Commonwealth" is a recurring term Imperial War Conference and he, says: through the ages. Dryden used it in the Commonwealth historian, Mr H. Dunn life of Theseus in his translation of Hall, was the political architect of Plutarch's Lives (1683-86). In 1884 Lord Rosebery remarked in Australia that "the Empire is a commonwealth of nations" In the 1880s, John X. Merriman, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, began referring to "the British Commonwealth". He was the first to use the phrase in an imperial conference—in 1909 at the Imperial Defence Conference. After 1914 the term was used repeatedly in the Round Table (the quarterly founded in 1910 which, to this day, is a journal of Commonwealth affairs), although it was mainly in relation to ideas of imperial federation.

Opening the Imperial War Cabinet in 1917, Lloyd George said the war had changed the Empire into "a great and effective simple term "the Commonwealth" began to be accepted—although even to

Smuts launched the name "British Commonwealth" four weeks later in the "the British Commonwealth".

Between the wars the term Commonwealth was usually used to describe the parts of the Empire that were autonomous. Churchill favoured "British Commonwealth and Empire". With independence most peoples of the Empire were now citizens of Commonwealth member-countries. In 1948 Nehru spoke of the "Commonwealth that used to be

the Commonwealth that used to be

Convert makes the best leader

Malcolm Fraser, the rated more highly in its Prime Minister, foreign policy. If this he became the most important attending his first conference, may be a person of influence. The Commonwealth is the only topic on which he is in agreement with his predecessor, Mr Whitlam, who in the bi-monthly desultory participation of the Commonwealth affairs became Prime Minister.

Mr Lester Pearson set the trend. When Mr Pierre Trudeau succeeded him as Prime Minister in 1968 he had no feel for the Commonwealth and no personal experience of it. He hardly spoke at his first summit conference in 1969; his most active participation was a slide show to the banisters at Marlborough House. Since

Mr Fraser plans to attend his first conference in Ottawa in 1978 he has made a deep convert to the Commonwealth.

His chairmanship of the 1973 conference in Ottawa restored the Commonwealth's vigour after the setback of Singapore. Since then Mr Trudeau's Canada has repeatedly taken the Commonwealth in its own lead in Commonwealth country.

The other influential leader of the modern Commonwealth has been President Nyerere of Tanzania. It was he who first emphasized the multilateral nature of the Commonwealth when, though breaking relations with Britain over Rhodesia for a spell, he kept Tanzania in the Commonwealth and continued to play a role in Commonwealth affairs. He thus showed that the Commonwealth was no longer just a relationship between Tanzania and Britain but also between Tanzania and 34 other countries.

Zambia's President Kaunda but the experience did not wealth into a new phase in New Zealand produced a comet in Mr Norman Kirk, whose impact on the Ottawa meeting is still talked about. British leaders have made a positive mark on the development of the Commonwealth since the beginning of the sixties. Mr Edward Heath took a dislike to the Commonwealth at Singapore by his early death, and this was cut short in Kingston two years later. His contribution, and that of his Caribbean colleagues, was to the direction in which Mudroor, attending his first Prime Minister, Mr Robert Forbes Burnham of Guyana, in the moves the Commonwealth has made to involve itself in the global debate on the new international economic order, has

adopted more in sorrow than in anger because of Britain's approach to Rhodesia. He has always believed deeply in the Commonwealth's value. Of the other long-serving Commonwealth leaders, Mr Lee Kuan Yew has been important—he had the bad luck to chair the 1971, helped to take the Commonwealth Games in 1969 and took a notable economic initiative at Kingston. Mr Fraser and Mr Trudeau.

Centre where you can meet the professionals

... are a lawyer or a nurse in Fiji or Singapore you have at hand a Commonwealth Professional Centre at which you can take part in seminars, to lectures, meet visitors and consult a specialist

through the centre you can promote professional activity and build closer union between the professionals on the one hand and men in universities, and the community centres have been designed to answer to professional isolation never Commonwealth and they exist or aiming into being in 10 countries — Guyana, and Tobago, Barbados, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Malaysia. Similar centres planned for Ghana, and the Bahamas.

Professional centres are at the stimulating developments in Commonwealth countries that have taken during the past decade in an example of the that, whatever the gains from the turbulent political of the Commonwealth that period, there is a steady growth of local cooperation.

centres are the products of body, Sir Edward Heath in Britain—the Commonwealth Foundation, set the heads of government in 1965 as a when public attention focused almost entirely

on that meeting's quarrels over Rhodesia.

The foundation is funded by all the Commonwealth governments. With a tiny secretariat, the Commonwealth Foundation, run from London.

All this extensive development of what is called the unofficial Commonwealth (that is, the non-governmental organizations) has taken place at a time when its existence is all too little known, let alone understood.

One notable development in recent years has been the expanding work of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, which, set up 27 years ago, has under its indefatigable director, Sir John Wilson, been responsible for restoration of sight to thousands of people all over the Commonwealth. The success of its outreach operations in India and Bangladesh, in particular as a result of setting up eye camps to treat a wide variety of blindness, has been spectacular.

Another growing organization is the Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council, which this July is bringing over to Britain 200 young people from a variety of Commonwealth countries to spend three weeks working on social projects, such as the care of old people. With the cooperation of local authorities, it has been arranged for them to stay in people's homes in London and six other areas.

On a different level of cooperation bodies like the Royal Commonwealth Society, with its 26,000 members in 145 countries and territories and with affiliated societies now formed in places like Singapore and

Washington, the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship (30,000 members), the Royal Overseas Society, the Royal Commonwealth Union of the Commonwealth are all responsible for a huge and growing social and cultural interchange between peoples of the Commonwealth.

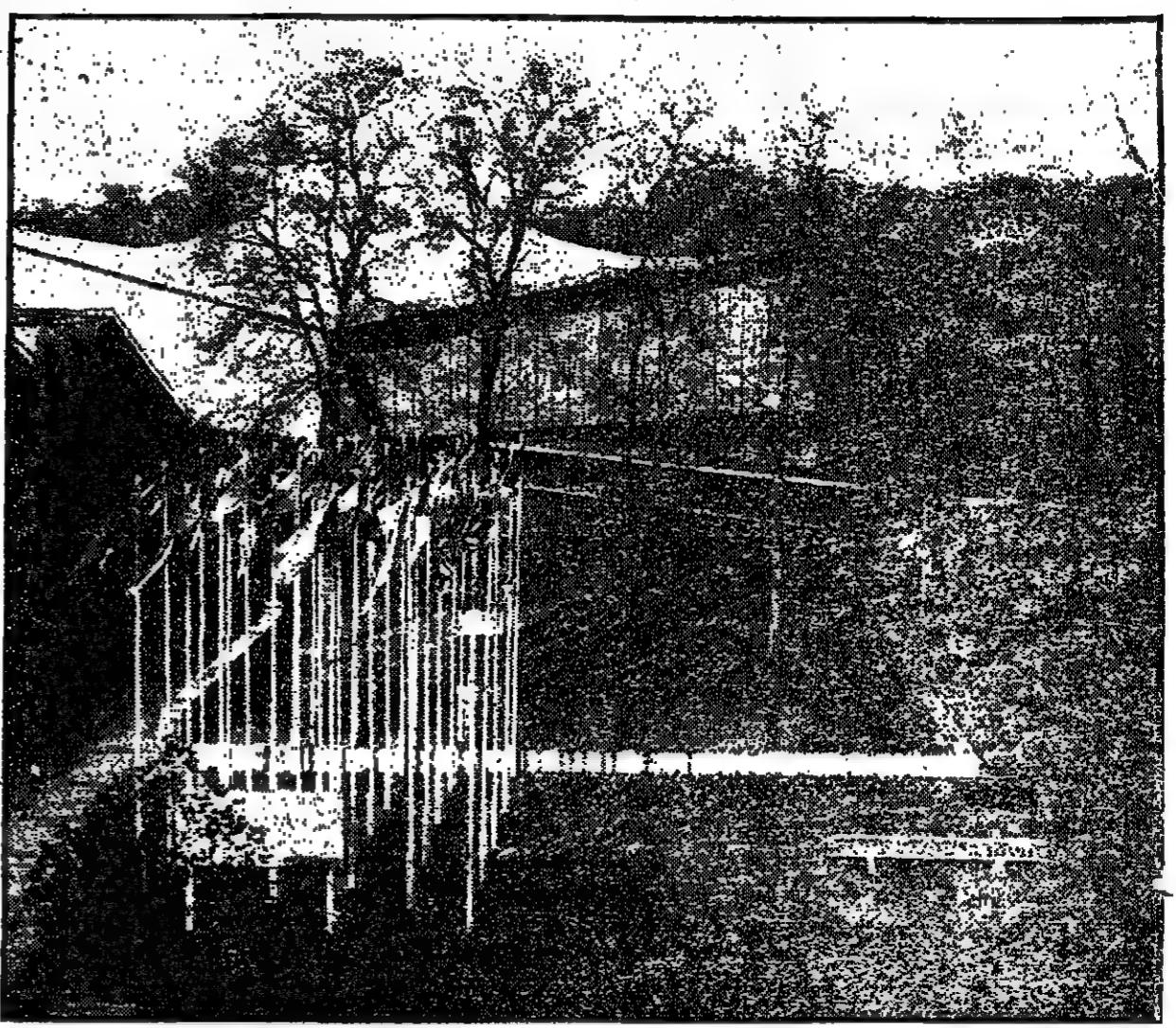
Having been founded in the days of Empire, each suffers in varying degrees from an imperial hangover and this hinders their conversion into genuinely patriotic Commonwealth organizations. Lack of funds also hampers such progress.

The most forward-looking and active of these bodies is the Royal Commonwealth Society, which promotes the work of the Commonwealth by providing a platform in London and other capitals for discussions of live Commonwealth issues and for lectures by Commonwealth personalities, from presidents and prime ministers

It was the society which organized a conference that led to the formation of the Commonwealth Foundation and it was the society that played a leading role in promoting a conference at Halifax, Nova Scotia, last October aimed at helping the 300 or so Commonwealth organizations, as well as those bodies that operate in Commonwealth countries internationally, to exercise their collective influence. There were recommendations to bring about a greater public awareness of the Commonwealth and the activities of the unofficial

Commonwealth organizations, for resources centres to be set up in Commonwealth countries, for schools to come together, setting up a Commonwealth secretariat (a proposal backed by the Commonwealth education conference just held in Ghana), and for closer liaison between the unofficial Commonwealth and the official Commonwealth Secretariat and individual governments.

The Halifax proposals are before the heads of government meeting this week and the hope is that a modest amount of extra funds allotted to the foundation and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation might be used to support the growing activity of this unofficial Commonwealth.



unemployment rate of 20 per cent and, on existing pre-Independence trends, the position seemed likely to deteriorate still further.

★ ★ ★

Since Independence the picture has changed out of all recognition. Many groups of the population who had been excluded from the key points of the economy in earlier times found new opportunities open to them. This led to the release of enterprise which had been potential rather than actual, and was supported by the two development plans drawn up since Independence. These have had as their principal target the achievement of full employment by 1980—principally through the expansion of manufacturing industry, but also through tourism and agricultural diversification. Employment in manufacturing industries has more than trebled since Independence. Total employment in private enterprises employing more than 10 people rose by about 5 per cent a year between 1973 and 1976—a rate of increase substantially greater than that of the number of people of working age.

At the same time, we have had remarkable success in reducing the rate of population growth. The excess of births over deaths, which was about 30 per thousand of the population in the early 1960s, fell to 18 per thousand in 1976. This reflected a fall in the birth rate per thousand from about 40 in 1960 to 25 in 1976.

★ ★ ★

Under our current Development Plan, primary emphasis is placed on the development of export industry, but we are concerned that this should not consist merely of enterprises employing unskilled, underpaid labour. We intend to attract skill-intensive industries. With an increasingly educated labour force, we believe that our prospects for doing so are favourable. Moreover, we intend to use our other advantages in order to encourage new activities. Thus the success of the recent conferences of the Organisation of African Unity, the World Hindi Convention and the African Development Bank, all of which took place in Mauritius, shows the growing importance of our country as a centre for international activities.

In the educational field great strides have been made in recent years, and with the combined efforts of the University of Mauritius, the Institute of Education and the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, a vast programme has been taken in hand for creating trained manpower to grapple with the tasks facing our developing economy.

★ ★ ★

We are of course fully aware of the difficulties still besetting our nation. We are conscious of the limitations of our resources, depending as Mauritius does so much on its sugar industry, and we are doing our utmost for the diversification of our economy and in the search for new markets for our products. Our chief asset is our very competent labour force and we are still able to produce goods at very competitive prices; our industrial and political stability has given a further boost to our hopes, and we are confidently looking forward to a continued co-operation with those industrial countries which are the main consumers of our exports and the main suppliers of our imports.

Prime Minister
Mauritius

MAURITIUS IN THE AFTERMATH OF INDEPENDENCE

We are very happy that the meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government should coincide with the celebration of Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee. In these twenty-five years of Her Majesty's reign great and momentous changes have taken place in the Commonwealth, the most important being the emergence to freedom and independence of a large number of territories formerly under colonial rule. The accession to Independence of these countries has brought about a complete transformation in the lives of the people who have been able to use fully the opportunities which came their way in the wake of freedom.

We are meeting in London at a very crucial moment when so many important decisions on the future of Africa and of the world generally, will have to be taken by the Commonwealth leaders. We are very conscious of the many difficulties which still lie ahead, but we are determined to intensify our efforts to ensure the liberation of our African brothers and sisters still under the yoke of imperialism.

At the last Summit Meeting of the Organisation of African Unity held in Mauritius, it was made clear that we shall make use of all the resources at our disposal to achieve a rapid settlement of the Rhodesian conflict, and we hope the time is not far when we shall see the emergence of the new state of Zimbabwe. We express our total commitment to the liberation of the whole of Africa and we sincerely hope that wisdom will prevail and that a solution will be found which will ensure the integrity and unity of the people of Namibia. This will mark the culmination of the long struggle conducted by so many African leaders to regain complete freedom for the whole continent. While we welcome any move for the peaceful solution of conflict in other areas, this should not be a pretext to create strife and division among the peoples of Africa.

S. Ramgoolam

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam
Prime Minister

Port Louis, Mauritius.
23rd May, 1977



H.M. The Queen and the Prime Minister during Her Majesty's Royal visit to Mauritius in 1972.

The cornerstone of our policy is a strong determination to work towards the achievement of all the goals of a socialist society through an equitable distribution of the national income. In our mixed economy, the private sector is complementary to the public sector with the Government actively encouraging private enterprise with numerous fiscal and other incentives. It is on this joint effort that we depend for the total growth of the economy. And there is no doubt that our policies have been largely successful. The overall growth of the economy at constant prices has averaged nearly nine per cent a year since 1970. Investment in 1976 was equivalent to about 40 per cent of the national income.

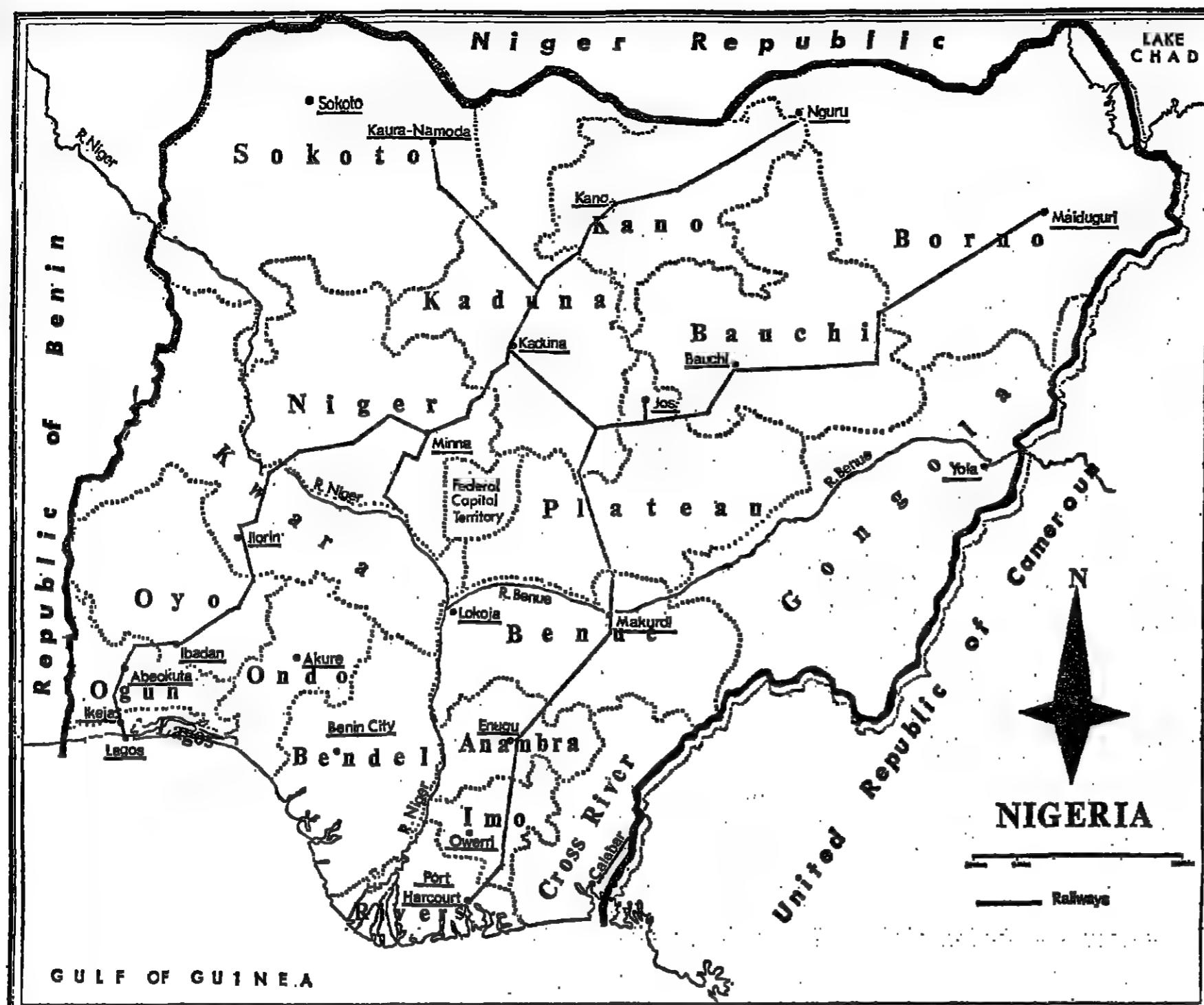
But growth is not enough. We are concerned with ensuring that the benefit of that growth should not accrue merely to a small group of the population; and we have tried to achieve this through fiscal and other policies. Basic foodstuffs—rice and flour—are heavily subsidised. A National Pensions Scheme was introduced in 1976, and we intend that it should come into full operation as soon as possible. There is virtually universal primary education, and the Government is now paying nearly all the costs of secondary and higher education. The prices of essential consumer goods are controlled.

All this must be seen against the historical background of Mauritius at the time of Independence. Apart from the sugar industry, the Mauritian economy was almost static in the years before Independence. It is true that our production of sugar had risen, but our dependence on this one industry was highly dangerous in the face of the prospect of a rapidly increasing labour force, and the possibility that our traditional industry was not likely to employ more people than it did already. We then had an



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

A NEW ORDER



With the change of leadership on July 29, 1975, Nigeria's ship of state regained its rudders with a challenge for skipper and crew alike. A new order in the organisation of national affairs had emerged.

Since that historic date, multi-pronged social, economic and political actions have either been taken or have been initiated. The actions vividly portray a determination to build a better nation of a happier people. The actions underline a silent crusade to engineer a complete re-orientation of the Nigerian society, so that Nigerians can live a more meaningful life under a free and open society, where all are equal under the law and where none will be in need in the midst of plenty and, above all, where Nigerians will learn to accord a healthy respect to discipline, dignity of labour, honesty and probity in public life.



CLEANSING OPERATION

Because it became clear that traditional checks had slackened, and in some cases were completely absent, and because the general level and efficiency of the services had progressively deteriorated, corrective measures were taken to arrest the situation. Several officers of all grades in the Public Services and the Armed Forces were removed from office. Officers found wanting in efficiency or probity were retired with full benefits while officers involved in cases of misconduct were summarily dismissed as a disciplinary measure. The objective was to set the stage for healthier and more efficient services.

These purges were not considered as reforms in themselves; permanent reform measures have been and are being introduced in order to consolidate and maintain efficiency and discipline. A first step in this direction was the establishment of a "Public Complaints Commission" by the F.M.G. to which members of the Public can lodge complaints against public officers. This was followed up with a Decree to stamp out corruption in all its hideous ramifications backed up by the instruction of a "Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau" under the control of a Director, who is empowered to examine bank accounts of public officials charged under the Decree. He can also examine bank accounts of wives, children, trustees and relatives of such officials. Any offence committed under this Decree by a Nigerian outside the country is deemed to have been committed in Nigeria. Trial of persons so charged is by a Special Tribunal headed by a High Court Judge. Any person

convicted by the tribunal can appeal to the Federal Court of Appeal within 30 days, and subsequently to the Supreme Court.

In barely two years of coming to office, this Administration has instituted investigations and enquiries into the assets of certain categories of public officers who have been removed from office throughout the federation. The follow-up exercise to recover confiscated property illegally acquired is now in progress. A cognate and vexed issue which threatened national harmony, that of abandoned property in parts of the federation, has now been disposed of, with the F.M.G. paying accumulated compensation to aggrieved property owners who have been unable to resume ownership.



NIGERIAN PORTS AND CONGESTION

To a very large extent, the survival and prosperity or collapse of the Nigerian economy depended in mid-1975 on the situation at Nigerian ports where congestion had reached crisis dimensions, giving rise to unprecedented inflation.

The largest single cause of the situation was an unprecedented volume of cement imports. While the massive cement imports were being probed, short- and long-term measures were taken for resolving the problem within a reasonably short period.

As a result of the crash programme launched, the discharge rate of cement which stood at 2,000 tons a day at the end of July 1975 increased to 14,000 tons a day, initially, till the figure reached 24,000 tons daily. The Nigerian ports have now been completely decongested. The Lagos Port Complex in particular which witnessed heavy congestion with more than 200 ships awaiting berth at the peak of the crisis now has fewer than 60 vessels awaiting berth at any time—a normal situation at any major international port.

Under the on-going ports development programme, the Apapa (Lagos) and other ports like Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri etc., will almost double their handling capacities thereby permanently removing the risk of congestion.



INFLATION

An eleven-man "Anti-Inflation Task Force" was inaugurated soon after the Mohammed/Obasanjo administration took office to examine inflationary tendencies in the economy and recommend short and long-term policies and measures to contain the situation so that all sectors of the population can enjoy a fuller and happier life. Direct emergency measures like the provision of N63m for bulk purchase of high-priced imported and locally produced food items were taken, but much of this kind of responsibility is now being undertaken by the Nigerian National Supply Company as a statutory service while consumer cooperatives are officially being sponsored in all the States to serve as outlets for distribution.

At the same time a national campaign has been mounted to review our agriculture under the slogan "Operation Feed the Nation" (OFN) which may turn out to put a more lasting damper on imported inflation.

The Anti-Inflation Task Force made recommendations on monetarist and Fiscal Policies, Price Control, National Supply and Distribution, Real Housing and Land, Food Production and Marketing.

The Panel wanted the Central Bank of Nigeria to revert to a system of imposing ceilings on total and sectoral increases in commercial bank credit to the private sector. As banks operate in different markets the Central Bank should set separate guidelines to reflect the differences and apply sanctions to banks that exceed the specified ceilings.

It also recommended that (a) a Price Intelligence Agency (PIA) should be established and located in the Federal Ministry of Cooperatives and Supplies, to perform some regulatory, research and monitoring functions with respect to price movements; (b) the Nigeria National Supply Company should be confined to the role of supplementing existing sources of supply and all sole agencies held by it should be abolished; (c) the Federal and State governments should construct co-operative shopping centres in urban and rural areas as a means encouraging the activities of co-operative societies in the field of distribution; (d) a National Co-operative Bank should be established and the States should be encouraged to establish specialised financial institutions devoted to the financing of co-operative organisations.

On Rent, the Panel recommended that rents should be frozen for next two years and advance payment of rent by new tenants in residential accommodation should cover a maximum period of three months at the expiration of which rents should be on a monthly basis. Tenants whose landlords refuse to accept the rent freeze should pay rents due at the end of each period to a government treasury. The Panel also recommended that import and excise duties on building materials and commercial vehicles and their spare parts should be reviewed in favour of further reduction or abolition.

On Food production and marketing, the Task Force recommended that the National Grains Production Company and the National Crop Production Company should be commercialised. Government should provide leadership in such commercialised large-scale agriculture production through joint ventures under private and public management. The formation of food production companies in all the States of Federation should follow this approach.

As is already evident, most of the long-term recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented in whole or modified form. An aim uniform Rent Edict is now operating in nearly all the States, while the housing target has been stepped up from 60,000 to 200,000 units under the current plan to serve as a permanent solution to the rent problem. Banks for financing agriculture, industry and commerce have already made their impact on Nigerian enterprises while Cooperative and Mortgage Banks are in advanced stages of planning. All these have been designed as a direct attack on the major causes of inflation. Only recently a special economic review panel submitted its report on the reorganisation of the nation's financial system and its recommendations are likely to have far-reaching and salutary effects on the nation's revenue and economy generally.



CREATION OF MORE STATES

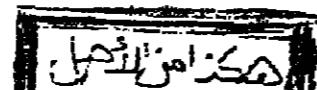
Priority action was taken on the issue of the creation of more states. A panel of five, headed by a High Court Judge, reported on this in December, 1975, and government decided to create seven more states bringing the total number of states in the country to 19. These new states started to function on April 1, 1976. The new states are: Ogun, Ondo, Bauchi, Gongola, Imo, Niger and Benue.

The former 12 states are: Oyo, Lagos, Bendel, Anambra, Rivers, Cross River, Kwara, Sokoto, Borno, Plateau, Kano and Kaduna.



NATIONAL CAPITAL

Also appointed was an eight-man panel, headed by a High Court Judge to study the question of a new capital for the nation. For some time, Nigerians were puzzled whether Lagos should continue to s



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both as Federal Capital and seat of Lagos State Government. Among other things, the panel was requested to examine the dual role of Lagos and advise on the desirability or otherwise of Lagos retaining that role. Should Lagos be found unsuitable for its present role, the panel should recommend which of the two governments should move out to a new capital. The Report of the Panel and recommendations were submitted in December 1975.

After considering the report of the Panel, the Government decided to move the Capital of the country from Lagos to Abuja. Abuja is about 544 kilometres from Lagos. It is located in the geometric centre of the country which virtually makes it equidistant from all corners of Nigeria. The movement to the new capital is to be phased within the next ten to fourteen years and a Federal Capital Development Authority has been established to accomplish this task. In the meantime, Lagos State has moved its capital to Ikeja.

POLITICAL PROGRAMME

One of the first actions of the Federal Military Government was to announce a five-stage political programme for the return to civil rule. The ultimate aim is to forge a viable political system which will be stable and responsive to the needs and realities of the country. The schedule is that the military will hand over the administration of the country to civilians on 1st October, 1979. In pursuance of this programme and to ensure a smooth transition to civil rule by elected representatives of the people, a 50-member "Constitution Drafting Committee" was appointed.

The Committee has already submitted a Draft Constitution to the Government, which has been subjected to critical public debate before its scheduled ratification by the Nation's Constituent Assembly in October this year.

The Draft Constitution proposes an Executive President for the country. It suggests a Senate and a Legislative House both of which will be styled the National Assembly as the medium of running the affairs of the Federal Government while the State Assemblies take charge of the States government.

The Draft Constitution gives the President the discretion to appoint his Ministers from outside the National Assembly provided he appoints a minister from each of the 12 states of the Federation. The draft constitution also states that if a member of a Legislative House is appointed as a Minister of Government of the Federation or a Commissioner of the Government of a State, he shall be deemed to have resigned his membership of such legislative House on his taking the oath of his office.

The President, acting in his discretion, may assign to the Vice-President or any Minister of the Government of the Federation responsibility for any business of the Government of the Federation including the administration of any department of Government.

The Draft Constitution embodies a code of conduct for government functionaries as well as the machineries for enforcing them.

The equivalent of the President at State Level will be the Governor; Vice-President—Deputy Governor; House of Representative—House of Assembly; President of the Senate—Speaker of the House of Assembly; Act of the National Assembly—Law of the State Assembly.

The Draft Constitution also outlines the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of state policy.

Among the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy are—

(a) The motto of the Republic shall be UNITY AND FAITH, PEACE AND PROGRESS and accordingly national integration shall be actively encouraged whilst discrimination on the grounds of place of origin, religion, sex, status, ethnic or linguistic association shall be prohibited.

(b) The Social order is founded on the ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.

(c) The Government shall endeavour to ensure that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels to the people within the area of its authority.

(d) The system of local government by democratically elected local government councils is guaranteed and accordingly the Government of every state shall ensure their existence under a law which provides for the establishment, structure, composition, finance and functions of such councils.

(e) The State shall promote African Unity, as well as the total political, economic, social and cultural liberation of Africa and people of African birth or descent throughout the world and all other forms of international co-operation of universal peace and mutual respect and friendship among all peoples and states and shall combat racial discrimination in all its manifestations.

(f) The state shall protect and enhance Nigerian culture in all its aspects.

(g) The state shall not adopt any religion as the state religion.

(h) The National Ethic shall be DISCIPLINE, SELF-RELIANCE and PATRIOTISM.

(i) The Press, Radio, Television and other agencies of the mass media shall, at all times, be free to uphold the Fundamental objectives contained in this Constitution and uphold the responsibility and accountability of the government to the people.

(j) The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring:

- (i) the promotion of a planned and balanced economic development;
- (ii) that the material resources of the community are harnessed and distributed as best as possible to serve the common good;
- (iii) that the economic system is not operated in such a manner as to permit the concentration of wealth or the means of production and exchange in the hands of a few individuals or a group; and

(iv) suitable and adequate shelter, suitable and adequate food, minimum living wage, old age care and pensions, and unemployment benefits, for all Nigerian citizens.

In short, while the draft constitution outlines the method of selecting the nation's rulers and their tenure of office, it also gives guidelines on their moral conduct. Finally it proposes that everyone within the confines of the territory called Nigeria lives a happy life.

During the first stage of the programme, the State issues have been settled and the preliminary steps for the establishment of new states were completed by April, 1976.

The Nation is now at Stage Two of the political Programme. The new States have settled down and Local Government has been constitutionally introduced as the third leg of the government of Nigeria, the others being the Federal and State governments. When the Constituent Assembly meets in October 1977 to adopt the new Constitution, a major progress would have been made towards the next stage. Arrangements for these transitional stages have been entrusted to a 24-man permanent Electoral Commission of eminent Nigerians.

Stage THREE will be a preparatory stage for elections. It envisages the lifting of the ban on political activities in October, 1978. Political parties could then be formed in preparation for the final stages in which elections will be held in legislatures at State and Federal levels as prescribed by the Draft Constitution. The two elections make up stages FOUR and FIVE which are expected to be completed within one year, so that on 1st October, 1979, a democratically elected government is expected to be inaugurated in the country.

In the words of the late Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed: "The present military leadership does not intend to stay in office a day longer than necessary, and certainly not beyond this date." The succeeding Administration of General Obasanjo has repeated this pledge on more than one occasion and is gearing up its programme to that historic date.

FOREIGN POLICY

The Federal Military Government has, since the change of power in July, 1975 been prosecuting a more decisive and progressive foreign policy.

Barely a month before he was assassinated, General Murtala Muhammed, attended the Addis Ababa extraordinary summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on liberation struggles in Africa and made a spirited defence of the rights of the people of Angola to freedom and independence. That historic speech marked the launching pad of Nigeria's new dynamic foreign policy in which Nigeria and Africa's interests come first.

The government has set out its foreign policy objectives as follows:

Firstly, the defence of our sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity;

Secondly, the creation of the necessary political and economic conditions in Africa and the rest of the world which will facilitate the defence of the independence and territorial integrity of all African countries while at the same time, fostering national self-reliance and rapid economic development;

Thirdly, the promotion of equality and self-reliance in Africa and the rest of the developing world;

Fourthly, the promotion and defence of justice and respect for human dignity especially the dignity of the black man and fifthly, the defence and promotion of world peace.

These objectives are to be pursued with the realisation that the centre-piece of our foreign policy is Africa. Nigeria is committed to the total liberation of all oppressed black people in Africa and, indeed, anywhere else in the world.

The Federal Military Government avails itself of every opportunity to declare its total commitment to the liberation struggles going on in Africa. Consistent with our policy, and as the need arises, Nigeria has made substantial donations to African governments in the struggle against apartheid and oppression.

In this connection, the recent launching of a national relief fund in aid of the liberation movements in Southern Africa marks a high-water mark in the practical pursuit of this policy.

DOMESTIC POLICY

At home, Nigeria's policy is based largely upon the objectives of the Third National Development Plan which, among other things, seeks to establish a lasting basis for unity, equality and justice and maximum happiness possible for the generality of the 75 million odd Nigerian population consistent with our national resources.

The government set in motion an educational revolution when on September 6, 1976, 2.3 million pupils throughout the nineteen states of the federation started free primary education. The Universal Free Primary Education which initially is voluntary will be compulsory by 1980.

If education is emphasized, it is a recognition of its immense potential for an all-embracing social change leading to human self-fulfilment. But other social sectors have received no less attention, including health, housing, food and leisure. Indeed, it was the importance attached to a proper re-ordering of our national priorities that necessitated the review of the Third Plan resulting in the huge increase in financial commitment from N30 billion to close on N42 billion.

NIGERIANS AND THE ECONOMY

The Federal Military Government has, through the agency of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board, set in motion the process of ensuring that Nigerians assume control of the economic destiny of the



Lt-General OLUSEGUN OBASANJO

Head of the Federal Military Government, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

country. Thirty nine enterprises are now reserved for absolute ownership by Nigerians while fifty two categories of enterprises could be established on 60 per cent Nigerian equity participation with 40 per cent foreign participation.

These are schedules I and II respectively.

Schedule III consists of all other enterprises not within schedules I and II. These could be established with 40 per cent Nigerian participation.

The implementation of Phase II of the Indigenisation Decree began from the 1st of April, 1977. All affected enterprises are expected to have fully complied by the 31st of December, 1978. A new Decree designed to prevent the abuses of the past will be promulgated for this purpose.

The Federal Military Government noted with dismay the high concentration of enterprises taken over in the phase I exercise in a few hands. This is not in keeping with the egalitarian objectives of the present Military Administration. The Supreme Military Council has, therefore, issued guidelines to ensure that the implementation of the Second Phase of the indigenisation programme provides for a wider and more equitable spread of ownership.

The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank and the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry have also been reorganised to effectively participate in the new indigenisation effort. The Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board itself has also been thoroughly overhauled. In addition, two new Stock Exchanges will be set up at locations outside Lagos.

All Banks now fall under Schedule II, implying 60% Nigerian ownership. However, because of the critical nature of Banking institutions to the success of the Indigenisation effort and, indeed, the health of the Nigerian economy, the Supreme Military Council directed that all banking institutions in the country should have 60% indigenous equity participation by the 30th of September, 1976.

In accepting the main recommendations of the Industrial Enterprises Panel, the Supreme Military Council placed full confidence in the ability of the Nigerian private sector to meet the challenges posed. The Federal Military Government has no illusion as to the problems which Indigenisation poses but considers that Nigerians are up to the challenges and the tasks.

The Government has made it clear that it will not tolerate, this time, any attempt to impede or frustrate the Indigenisation effort by collusion between un-patriotic "Nigerians" and foreigners.



FESTAC 77

The Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) has come and gone but it is sure to go down as one of the hall marks of the achievements of the present administration. Though scaled down in its original scope, FESTAC turned out to be the greatest gathering on record of black peoples for the purpose of recapturing their past and sharing experiences in their common march to self-fulfilment. It was the triumph of man's determination over all odds so symbolic of this administration, and a fitting complement to its declared policy to strive for the upliftment of the black man wherever he is in the world.



**Ministry of Information
Lagos, Nigeria**

Humour, bounce and intelligence

by Roger Berthoud

It would be hard to imagine anyone more different from the founding Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Canada's Mr Arnold Smith, than the man who succeeded him in 1975, Mr Shridath Surendranath Ramphal.

Mr Smith was a white Commonwealth civil servant, with the qualities and limitations which go with that status. Mr Ramphal is a Guyanese of Indian origin who studied law in England and married an English woman. He approaches his work with a keen sense of the feelings of the developing world.

But the most striking thing about him is his combination of humour, bounce and intelligence. This warmth of personality and charm is a great asset in the task of reducing suspicions and barriers between countries and individuals. One feels that even Mr Ian Smith would not be able to resist him.

"Sonny" Ramphal, as he is usually called, was born 48 years ago in New Amsterdam, British Guiana—then the only British colony in Latin America and now the only Commonwealth member there but also a Caribbean country.

His forebears were Indians who arrived there with the main wave of Indian immigrants in the 1880s. His father was a schoolteacher and became one of the pioneers of secondary education there, and now works in Marlborough House, in an office that used to be Queen Mary's living room.

There were five children, but no terrible poverty. Mr Ramphal was educated at a local school, then at a national level.

the school in Georgetown which his father founded. He recalls that his father did not spare the cane: he was beaten several times.

He began his legal education in London in 1947. As a student he lived with a middle-class family in Sutton, Surrey, and cannot recall being the butt of racial prejudice—though he had some friends who felt it. "I was lucky and didn't have to cope with landlords in West Kensington", he recalled.

After three years at King's College London and two years as a pupil in chambers (including Dingle Foot's), he was called to the Bar from Gray's Inn and returned to British Guiana glittering with legal prizes.

After a spell in the legal department in Georgetown, he joined the federal Government of the West Indies, first as legal draftsman, later as assistant Attorney General. But then came the breakup of the federation after the referendum in Jamaica called by Mr. Norman Manley. Mr. Ramphal was invited for a year to a Guyanese fellowship.

He was promising as a lawyer in Kingston and for once making some money when Mr. Forbes Burnham became Prime Minister of British Guiana after the 1964 election. Mr. Ramphal was invited to return home to national politics, and thus began 10 years first as Attorney General and then as foreign minister. Guyana became a full member of the Commonwealth on obtaining independence in 1966.

It was back in Kingston at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in 1975, that he was unanimously chosen as Secretary-General. He now works in Marlborough House, in an office that used to be Queen Mary's living room.

Of course the stabilization of commodity prices is at the heart of the dialogue, since the developing countries are heavily dependent on commodity exports for their income. But the reason for a new deal does not rest on doing something for the poor. It rests on the self-interest of the rich, as it equals with common concerns.

Europe did not move away from feudalism out of a desire to be virtuous but out of an instinct for survival. You do not build a future when people's survival is threatened. What the poor countries want is work, a reasonable assurance that they will retain their value, and that with harder work they can share in the gains. And that means changing the system."

He shares the view with the Australian Prime Minister, among others, that the Commonwealth serves as a bridge between blocks and regional groupings, with member states taking their Commonwealth values into such bodies as ASEAN and the Pacific Forum. "Some would like to see Britain doing that more in Europe", he observed.

As for the North-South dialogue, he views the record as disappointing. "There have been small returns from the initial dialogue. The mood of the developing world is becoming deeply sceptical and increasingly angry. When unemployment is 40 per cent, then unemployment of 50 per cent is not very different. But when it goes from 3 to 7 per cent, it is catastrophic. There is no poverty like the assumed poverty of the rich."

It is this sort of mood of confrontation which the Kingston meeting of 1975 helped to dissipate, and it is clearly his hope that this month's conference in London will again help to rebuild a mood conducive to cooperation and understanding, rather than damaging public posturing.

In the same way, developing countries have more recently been wondering whether capital-intensive technology is best for countries with great labour surpluses. With structural or built-in unemployment emerging as a phenomenon in Western Europe, Mr. Ramphal feels that this too is a subject which Commonwealth leaders can discuss as equals with common concerns.

At the centre of it all: a profile of Mr Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth since 1975. Below, Mr Arnold Smith, his only predecessor, reviews his own term of office. They are pictured in the grounds of Marlborough House.



Twelve years of dramatic increase in consultation and cooperation

Twelve years ago Commonwealth heads of government were considering the election of a secretary general. Several had nominated candidates. Meanwhile two members of developing countries and Sir Harold Wilson had sought to have me nominated. For two months I refused to let my name go in.

I had some personal reasons. My wife and I had worked abroad for most of the previous 25 years and while I had in mind leaving Canada's diplomatic service in any case, I thought of seeking a post in Canadian rather than world politics.

Also I was by no means sure that the rich white countries would have the vision to do what I thought would be needed to hold the Commonwealth together during easily foreseeable strains. I had no desire to preface over its dissolution.

I am not proud of those weeks of timidity. I am glad I changed my mind in time and was the lucky one elected to what must surely be one of the most challenging and fascinating jobs in the world. I was particularly fortunate in the men and women, recruited from all parts of the Commonwealth, who agreed to work with me.

At first I had been concerned at the shallowness of the staff—the originally authorized establishment was less than 30) and the lack of financial resources—almost nothing beyond pay and a little for travel expenses. In effect, my colleagues and I were given offices in Marlborough House and the opportunity to do what we could make of it. But we had ready access and the opportunity to talk frankly at any level. It proved enough for a start.

There was great good will on the part of almost all the presidents, prime ministers and ministers, if not invariably throughout all their bureaucracies. The vagueness and ambiguity of the Secretariat's terms of reference proved a source of strength as I had expected it could be.

The essential purpose of the Secretariat was of course to increase the Commonwealth Association's value to its member-governments and peoples. It was established to facilitate increased use of the association, while moving from the original fact and appearance of Anglo-centrism to an emphasis on multilateralism and quality.

During the past 12 years, the areas in which consultation and programmes of cooperation take place have expanded dramatically.

Commonwealth ministers of education, law, health, and finance now meet regularly as do cabinet secretaries, auditors-general, chief statisticians, chief justices, vice-chancellors, and the heads of national radio and television organizations.

Encouraged by the Commonwealth Foundation, a charitable trust established by heads of government

the Commonwealth is a logical grouping that can be used, and increasingly is being used, effectively for constructive purposes.

When one comes to high emotional wear and tear, the verdict might be mixed. That should be cool. On that there have at times been stresses and strains in view of the use of the Commonwealth is, by the considerable and very positive range of its membership, it is.

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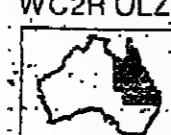
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What Lesotho offers the tourist

A place of craggy, snow-covered mountains and crisp, pure air. Of waterfalls, tumbling from the sky into deep, narrow gorges. Where tiny villages of thatch and stone freckle the crinkled hills. And sure-footed ponies carry blanket-clad riders over twisting mountain roads. Of hissing, crackling logfires, warming the heart of a ski-chalet high up Mount Mahlasela. The welcoming warmth of fertile valleys studded with mirror-like pools of mountain water. And always the stillness of a raw and virgin land. Then Maseru—its bustling market place crowded with villagers, busily hawking their wares. Fine leather and tapestries. Intricate jewellery of hand-beaten gold and silver. And pleasing rugged pottery. Maseru, with its international hotels, casino and sophisticated entertainment... Stepping-off point to the vast wilderness of the highest country in the world. From the silent snow-swept slopes of the towering Maluti to the busy life of Maseru—Lesotho has the kind of holiday you're looking for.

Geographically, Lesotho is the highest country in the world. Its lowest point is more than 1,000 m above sea-level, making it higher overall than countries like Rwanda, Sikkim and Tibet. Because of this, visitors find the air invigorating, clear and pure. Warnings are brisk and stimulating but within a few hours, it's generally warm enough to catch a tan or enjoy a swim. High in the Maluti are Alpine Lodges and Hotels where one can escape the peace and solitude that only mountains can offer. Yet only minutes away by light plane lies Maseru with all the sophisticated facilities you could possibly want. From international hotels—to top class night clubs and casinos. For sportsmen, there's tennis, golf, swimming, riding, trout fishing and mountain climbing. Plus two other sports that few other African countries can offer—skiing and ice-skating.

Whatever your needs, Lesotho with all its contrasts has all the makings of a truly memorable holiday.

Agriculture

A shift from staple to cash crops has led to significant improvement in the latter. Area-based projects and irrigation schemes such as Leribe, Mafeteng, Khomolohana have attracted support from international agencies like I.D.A., U.S.A.I.D., F.A.O., S.I.P.A., etc.

The future developments in Agriculture include an abattoir, a wool and mohair processing plant, Phuthatsana Irrigation Project, oilseed crops, dairy project, pig herd, pony stud and fisheries.



A foundry at a light-fitting factory in Northern Lesotho.

AREA:	30,327 Sq. Km.
POPULATION:	1.2 Million
STATUS:	Independent Kingdom within the Commonwealth, Member of U.N.O., O.A.U.
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES:	LESOTHO & ENGLISH
CURRENCY:	Republic of South Africa Rands and Cents



H. M. King Moshoeshoe II

"Basically the problem is not one of lack of natural resources, but more of finance to investigate and exploit fully the resources we have."

Dr Leabua Jonathan



Rt. Hon. Dr. Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho since Independence 1966 and Chairman of Lesotho National Development Co-operation.

Government

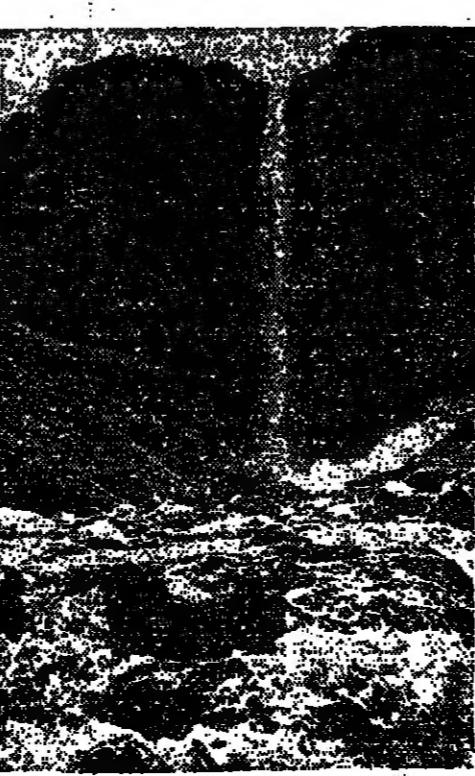
Lesotho's legislature consists of an Interim National Assembly consisting of sixty members representing various political parties and other shades of opinion, twenty-two Senior Chiefs and eleven other members. The Executive consists of the King, and a Cabinet of 12 Ministers and the Prime Minister who is Chairman of the Cabinet.

There is also an independent judiciary system, in accordance with the norms of a truly democratic society.

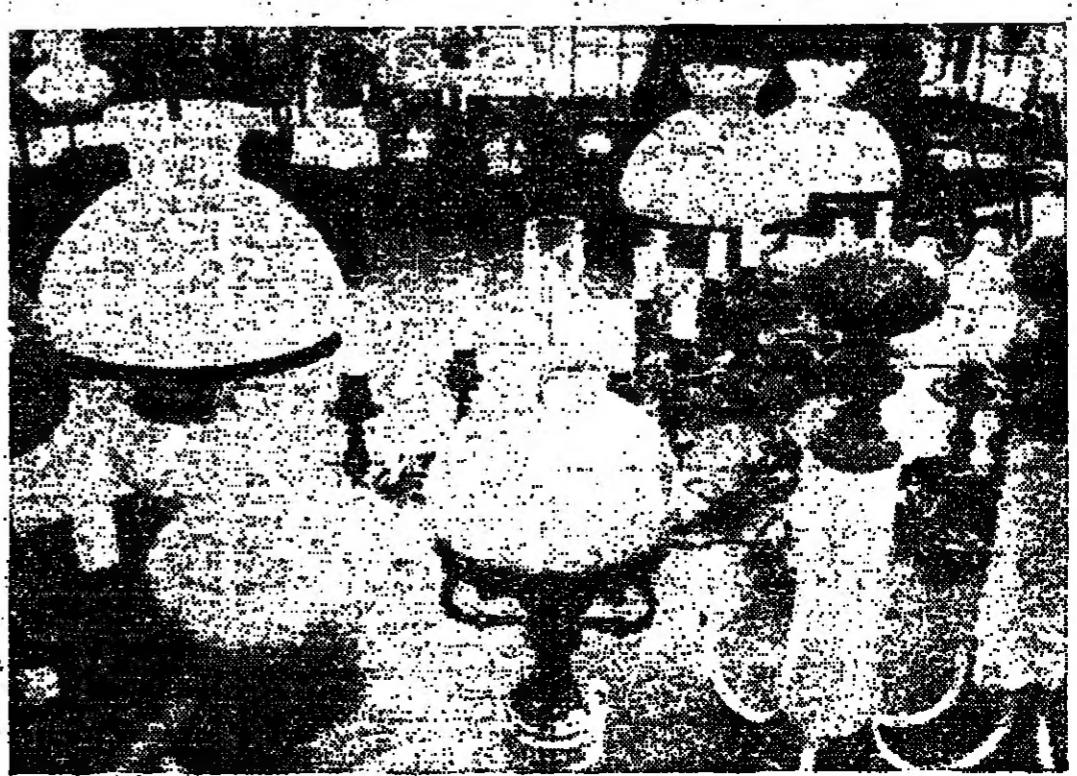
The peace, tranquillity and stability which are the founding cornerstones of the Basotho nation, continue to make Lesotho one of the most pleasant countries in contemporary times.

Health

The U.C.S.C. MCH/FP Project focuses attention on maternal and child health as well as the dissemination of health information. Inoculation against prevalent and preventable childhood diseases, tuberculosis, smallpox (35% and 18.4% respectively) and diphtheria and poliomyelitis has been done. A new hospital has been built at Quthing, an eye clinic at Queen Elizabeth II Hospital and extension of the central laboratory have been put up. Eight mental observation units were established with serious cases only sent to Mohlomi. Eighty-eight rural health clinics promote health and health-related field workers. The Lesotho Flying Doctor's Service now reaches 11 clinics in the interior of the country. Currently in progress is a project to provide sanitary facilities for all the primary and secondary schools by 1980. For the future, the Ministry has a full programme including the expansion and renovation of clinics to provide curative care and to teach medical and paramedical personnel; the improvement of the Leper Hospital, the intensification of immunisation programmes, expansion of the nursing home, manpower training programmes for all levels.



Maletsunyane Falls in the hinterland of Lesotho. Part of the picturesque Maluti Mountains.



The final product from the Domolux factory at Maputsoe in Northern Lesotho.

Education

Enrolment in Primary Schools rose by 32% to 22,932 between 1965 and 1975. The number of teachers increased from 2,827 to 4,228 with 58% of the latter figure being qualified primary teachers. During the same period pupils who passed the End of Primary Course Examination increased from 2,022 in 1966 to 12,480 in 1975. Recurrent expenditure over the period has gone from R959,038 to R3,230,830 representing an annual growth rate of 14.4 per cent.

The number of Junior Secondary Schools tripled over the period while that of Senior Secondary School (High School) doubled. Recurrent Secondary School expenditure increased from R136,596 to R1,221,120, while total enrolment went from 2,942 to 15,611. All these schools now have science equipment, building of libraries, classrooms and teachers' houses as well as improvement of Mathematics/Science teaching goes on apace. At fourteen of the schools the project to inject orientation towards vocational and practical subjects as well as involvement in Adult Education of local communities marks a new attempt at injecting relevance to this sector.

Teacher education has been consolidated and improved with the establishment of the National Teachers Training College while Lesotho Technical Institute is not only getting new building for new courses at craft and technical level but is being developed into a full-fledged polytechnic.

The former University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland has been replaced by the National University of Lesotho that will ultimately take under its wings, the Lesotho Institute of Public Administration, N.I.T.C., L.T.I., L.A.C. etc, and provision of locally-trained personnel for academic, technical and vocational schools.

Commerce and Industry

Manufactured goods and handicrafts have more than doubled since 1965. Exports of manufactured goods have also gained momentum with Lesotho manufactured items finding markets to Western Europe, North America, Australia and others.

Lesotho has also made significant strides in the mining sector with prospecting work underway at Koalabata near Maseru and Kolo. A 33 million Rand diamond mine at Letseng-la-Terai in the north of the country has already started production.

The Government has established the Lesotho Tourist Corporation to focus on the development of the tourism sector. Investment in hotels is on the rise with the Maseru Hilton eagerly awaiting its chance to rub shoulders with the Maseru Holiday Inn.

Finance and Development

Since 1973/74 Government's recurrent expenditure was wholly financed from normal revenue. The Lesotho Bank, originally established as a development Bank, has become a member of the following international institutions: I.M.F., World Bank, I.D.A., A.D.B., and African Development Fund. The country has also become associated with the EEC which has already established a residential mission.

Foreign Affairs

Lesotho now has embassies/missions in United Nations, Washington, London, Nairobi, Iran, Ottawa, Mozambique, Copenhagen, and has ambassadorial relations with countries of all sorts of political leanings. African, Western, Eastern, etc. Lesotho is an active member of United Nations' Organization, Organization of African Unity, Non-Aligned States, Commonwealth and their subsidiary bodies and upholds their directives/principles/objectives despite its size, economic problems and geographical position in southern Africa.

Transport and Communication

New airmail routes to Nairobi, New York, Montreal and Zurich have been added to existing routes to Johannesburg and London, Bloemfontein, Cape Town and Natal. As for personnel, intensive training has been undertaken for all grades of staff and has culminated in the full localization of the Postal Division in mid-1974.

The civil aviation section is to construct the new International airport to supplement the Leabua Jonathan Airport facilities. Lesotho is a member of the International Civil Aviation and the African Civil Aviation Commission.

Rural development

Most activities are conducted by the Department of Food Aid and the Ministry of Rural Development in the heartland of the country by co-ordinating work between the government and rural societies. It includes:

Water Supply, Communal gardens, roads and trees, etc.

A foundry at a light-fitting factory in Northern Lesotho.

The final product from the Domolux factory at Maputsoe in Northern Lesotho.

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by John Best

Mr Trudeau has chosen to be optimistic about the chances for success of the Commonwealth Games scheduled to take place in Edmonton in the summer of 1978. Whether his optimism is justified is far from clear.

Diplomacy has been extended to the full for many months to try to ensure that the dispute over New Zealand's sporting ties with South Africa does not undermine the Games before they even start. The negotiation is being coordinated by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth secretary-general, although Canadian diplomatic resources are deeply engaged in trying to sweeten the atmosphere and thus

make possible a constructive approach to the impasse.

The Prime Minister told a press conference in London: "We are still very confident that they (the Games) will take place and that it will be successful and that all the Commonwealth countries will participate."

He acknowledged that the argument is still a matter of real concern, but expressed the hope that it will be resolved before the Commonwealth heads-of-government meeting in London in June.

"I hope personally that it will not be on the agenda."

To Canadians it seems doubtful whether the squabble can be kept off the agenda. Mr Ramphal may succeed in laying the foundation for an agreement that would permit the Games to go ahead as planned. He is reported to be working towards agreement on the principle that the Commonwealth summit should be satisfied by the OAU, which has talked of calling

a boycott of the Games unless New Zealand changes its stand on sports ties with South Africa.

But the phrasing in which this principle is to be officially rendered is a different matter. So is the question of whether and how the Commonwealth states are to indicate a willingness to disengage such contacts.

While working behind the scenes with Mr Ramphal and the authorities of other countries, Canadians are trying hard to maintain a neutral position in the dispute. They have perhaps a legitimate broker's role to play.

Even if the Commonwealth summit succeeds in achieving an understanding, the threat to the Games will not be removed. Canadian authorities say that the arrangement would probably have to be scrutinized by a summit meeting of the Organization for African Unity later this year.

It is not certain that a solution worked out at the Commonwealth summit would satisfy the OAU, which has talked of calling

a boycott of the Games unless New Zealand changes its stand on sports ties with South Africa.

Nor is there any guarantee that an incident or a chance remark will not throw the Games into new extremes of jeopardy later.

While working behind the scenes with Mr Ramphal and the authorities of other countries, Canadians are trying hard to maintain a neutral position in the dispute. They have perhaps a legitimate broker's role to play.

Canada has always been on the side of the angels when it comes to black emancipation and liberation. At the same time, there is an understanding for the position of New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, and his Government.

New Zealand is regarded as almost a model country for the way it treats its own non-white minorities. On the other hand, Mr Muldoon was

elected to office partly because of his pledge to keep politics out of sport.

Therefore there is a limit to how far he can go, politically, in bowing to black demands that he make a stronger stand towards South Africa. He has in fact a position that will satisfy both internal and external pressures.

"Mr Muldoon cannot reverse himself too rapidly," was the way one official put it.

Despite the political constraints, however, Mr Muldoon backed his Foreign Minister, Mr Brian Talboys, when the latter successfully sought to discourage a boys' rugby team from visiting South Africa. The incident made a big impression on Canadian officials and convinced them more than ever that New Zealand's Prime Minister is prepared to contribute to a reasonable resolution of the argument.

"I think he has been moving in the direction of understanding the very real and justifiable concerns of the African and other Commonwealth members for the settlement of the South Africa," Mr Trudeau commented. "In the negotiations which are taking place it seems to me that he is coming much closer to the Canadian and British positions, which are not extreme positions."

Mr Muldoon nevertheless steadfastly refuses to place an outright ban on trips by New Zealand sports teams to South Africa, and by South African sports teams to New Zealand. Some of the more extremist African leaders have, on occasion, demanded this, and if the African states as a group should officially adopt such a position, next year's Games would be in peril. Even such countries as Canada and Britain could not condone Commonwealth cr

Playing a broker's role in the Games

make possible a constructive approach to the impasse.

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Indian sub-continent concerned about correcting past exploitation

by Richard Wigg

It is often the odd man out who has the most stimulating case to present: Pakistan alone of the four governments of the Indian sub-continent has left the Commonwealth and so will not be attending the prime ministers' London gathering.

Pakistan's case is essentially that the Commonwealth is now a rather languid organization which has been shown repeatedly unable to solve any of its members' interrelating disputes.

With Britain's joining the European Economic Community an historic relationship spanning a thousand years with what is now India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh is being rapidly

phased out. It is better now for the sub-continent's governments to develop bilateral relations with Britain and all the other members of the Commonwealth and with their immediate neighbours: Pakistan has led the way, it is argued, in interested cultivation of its oil-rich Muslim "brother

states" regular in their relations with the black African states.

India's position seems likely to be strong in moral terms, although less precise on the question of material aid to the guerrilla movements. (That need not, however, prevent India from giving low level training assistance on the sub-continent.)

On the North-South dialogue, Mr Desai, who stands which insists both on the need for greater redistribution of resources by the rich countries and on greater self-help by the poor countries themselves. This is typical of the Desai approach—both moral and pragmatic.

One of the issues the Indians have been pushing is for softening of the debt terms to the developing nations, seen as offering some proof that the indus-

trialized creditor nations are serious when they go on talking.

But the Indian Prime Minister's personal contribution is also a factor for, unlike Mrs Gandhi, whom the Commonwealth left cold, her dissatisfaction with over sub-continent issues was indeed like Pakistan's.

Mr Desai is understood to be enthusiastic about this, his first trip abroad since taking office. The Indians seem, too, that Desai is eager to see Mr Desai take the floor.

It is not mere inertia which keeps the other three countries in the Commonwealth: indeed, officials of those governments say the sense from time to time that Pakistan would like to return to the fold. (Obviously this could not occur under the Commonwealth, not to upset the apple-cart by raising territorial and embittered Mr Bhutto.)

But the arguments advanced by Pakistan may be only a rationalization of what

everyone on the sub-continent knew was an emotional decision taken to walk out of the Commonwealth in January 1972, over Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, and its recognition by Britain and other Commonwealth governments. Even in Islamabad one can hear it admitted that India enjoys trading advantages although they are said to be slight.

As a Bangladeshi put it, common government, diplomatic, the vehicle of the Commonwealth, start with the Nations, whose status is fairly high. But the belief Indian sub-continent seem to be that its wealth's disappearance be a loss.

Staying outside can have other advantages: if you are not likely to get your own pressing problems solved, nor are you often counseled by the senior members of the Commonwealth, not to mention the Kashmir dispute.

The Commonwealth can still seminars for evaluating national diplomat even if the pupils ministers or pres

Most educational books now locally produced

by Carolyn O'Grady



The Mananga Agricultural Management Centre, Swaziland, established and financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, teaches management and financial control at middle level.

for the first time. Elsewhere in Africa the story is similar, but on a smaller scale.

Longman, one of the largest British companies in Africa, opened its first African office in Nigeria in 1952. Until the mid-1960s the company was importing British textbooks for an educational system modelled entirely on that in the United Kingdom. It now employs 300 people in black Africa, 296 of whom are African, including all the company heads, and publishes books for local and African syllabuses.

In Nigeria, which is by far the biggest market, the company has a main office in Lagos and three regional offices. It sells about nine million books a year in that country, of which about five million are locally produced and about two million in Kenya, the second largest.

Longman's African subsidiary, like its other overseas branches, is given a great deal of independence. But, although decentralization is the key to the success of these companies abroad, they retain some of the benefits of central control. Interaction between the mother company and its subsidiaries has to be flexible—African textbooks are now occasionally being adapted for use in Britain—but demonstrate the steady rise in Nigerian publications produced by British firms, all of which are under Nigerian law 60 per cent owned by Nigerian interests.

While large companies such as Longman, Heinemann, Oxford University

Press, Macmillan, Nelson and Hodder and Stoughton have decentralized, other companies have also secured orders by adapting successful British schemes. Scientific and mathematical materials, in particular, travel well. The outpourings of the school mathematics project, for example, which are published by the Cambridge University Press after careful revision, have found their way into schools in Australia, New Zealand, Nigeria and East Africa, and the Scottish integrated science materials have also been internationalized.

Alan Hill sees the development of local publishing by British subsidiaries and the import of British materials which have been adapted as well. The Nigerianization of local British companies, he says, has in effect created a partnership. The British publisher retains a 40 per cent interest in his company (with the vast increase in educational spending, this is worth more to him than 100 per cent five years ago). In return, he is one of the most effective channels for the supply of British educational experience and skill which is one of those areas in which this country is still outstanding.

There is a genuine internationalism in the British Commonwealth on educational thought and practice, with interlocking contacts at every level. But Britain takes the lead, and consequently British offices produce those books which can be marketed internationally.

While large companies such as Longman, Heinemann, Oxford University

and Shanghai in South East Asia.

Barclays Bank International is the former Barclays DCO (Dominion Colonial and Overseas), formed in 1917 when the old Colonial Bank of the West Indies agreed on a merger with Barclays of West Africa. Both parts of the world were then within the sterling area, and the argument for the merger hinged on the fact that harvest seasons for the main crops alternated, so that demand for money on one side of the Atlantic might be expected to be balanced by a seasonal surplus of liquidity on the other.

That reasoning has long since gone, but through its subsidiaries and associates Barclays Bank still has a retail banking network throughout the West Indies and in most countries of Africa, and it still draws some of its deposits from Africa and from the West Indies.

That, though, is as much a reflection of the imperial past as of the Commonwealth's indigenous element. This none of the South African subsidiaries should shed some equity and allow participants in on the Nigeria, for example, wholly-owned sub

branches have been established with year become a significant part of the South African sub-safaris.

Standard Chartered and the Royal Bank of Scotland were threatened with nationalization in Sri Lanka, and the another argument ploughing too much into the physical

soil, the same could be said of Standard Chartered, which has almost twice as many branches in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia (South West Africa) as it has in the whole of the rest of the world.

Standard Chartered is the result of a merger in 1959 between Standard Bank, with its widespread banking network, and Chartered, which had heavy representation in South-East Asian countries, including such stalwart supporters of the Commonwealth as Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong.

Thus Australia now has 30 per cent of its trade with Japan, and almost as much with the United States; and its exports to Britain account for rather less than 5 per cent of the total. In the same manner the Canadian economy is dominated by the United States, and Canadian banking and the Commonwealth link have little to do with the rest of the world.

Standard Chartered now has offices in places as diverse as Japan, Iran and Panama, but the heavy branch representation is still in countries which are not members of the Commonwealth: South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria, Hong Kong and so on. With Grindlays least, are well

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Diana Patt looks at the widespread activities of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and at the less tangible but important work of the Youth Programme



Commonwealth helping itself: a large-scale tea-growing project in Kenya and the agronomy laboratory of a sugar mill in Swaziland.



flexible, and can wealth. The first-year budget in 1971 was only £400,000 so that is not a record, but a growth in the non-government of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the wealth Fund for Cooperation.

The CFTC can respond in a wide variety of ways to governments which ask for support. Last year it helped to supply Sierra Leone with diplomats trained in Kenya; provided a tropical botanist to produce Papua New Guinea's first catalogue of plants; sent a laboratory technician from the University of the South Pacific to learn glass blowing in India; gave four zoo keepers from

Singapore lessons in handling elephants in Sri Lanka; and provided specialists to advise Fiji on the strategy for forecasting hurricanes.

The CFTC has a staff of fewer than 100, under the managing directorship of Mr Anthony Tesker. These are mainly administrative staff with the exception of the technical assistance group, a team of experts on the legal, economic and fiscal aspects of the exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

Mr Tesker says: "We are keeping the administrative costs to under 9 per cent of the total expenditure which, as far as I know, is better than any international agency."

"There is no 'them' or 'us' about the CFTC, which makes us different from the traditional aid agency financed only by richer countries. We make use of knowledge from the developing countries. Nearly half our expert help now comes from these countries, for the most part from the two big reservoirs of manpower,

India and Sri Lanka."

The fund aims to pool resources of skill, money and training to encourage economic and social progress in the developing Commonwealth and provide a framework within which these countries can help each other. It has no regional representation in general, and that, Mr Tesker freely admits, "has led to two or three disasters with wrong people in the wrong place at the wrong time".

One of its undoubted successes, however, has been the Commonwealth boost for In-

dian exports—a series of big export promotion projects in which India's Trade Development Authority has been helped by the CFTC to find buyers for a wide variety of Indian manufactures from cotton goods to castings and forgings for engines, cement and steel tubes, motor cycles and tractors.

The pilot project, a trade fair of Indian manufactured goods specially adapted for the British market, took place at the World Trade Centre in London in October, 1974. It began with an assessment of suitable exports and manu-

facturers' ability to supply them in sufficient quantity. Then a British consultancy was engaged to analyse the demand for the products in Britain. In the third phase market research recorded the reactions to samples, and comments on packaging and modifications were suggested to the Indian manufacturers. The trade fair and meeting of buyers and sellers was better prepared. Samples from India had been widely distributed and design and quality control adapted to meet customers' requirements.

The project cost the CFTC £105,000 for orders worth \$8.66m (£5.1m) and inquiries worth \$3.4m, chiefly for engineering products.

A fourth meeting for Indian manufacturers and prospective buyers is scheduled for Chicago in August. A similarly careful build-up was used for a buyers' meeting arranged in New York in January, worth \$10.55m (about £6.2m at the exchange rate then). A third meeting arranged in Los Angeles in October, 1976, to find American buyers for Indian goods, surprised West Coast manufacturers, many of whom had buyers with the wide variety of products from castings to complex machinery and plants. The project cost the CFTC £105,000 for orders worth \$8.66m (£5.1m) and inquiries worth \$3.4m, chiefly for engineering products.

The New York trade meeting costs the CFTC £85,000 and Indian manufacturers are due for Chicago in August.

Aid agency with a difference

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countries. The three centres are at Chandigarh, India, for the Asia Pacific region, at Georgetown, Guyana, for the Caribbean region, and at Lusaka, Zambia, for Africa.

Courses lasting between nine months and a year are designed to meet the needs of each region and consist of a combination of field-work and academic studies.

More than a hundred young workers from 30 Commonwealth countries have attended courses at the centres and, having returned, now form a network of value to the development of the youth programme, both because of their status as former students and because of the central position many hold in their respective countries.

But these courses can only be provided by a small number of individuals and emphasis is put on regular communication, using printed and audio-visual media, to keep young people throughout the

Commonwealth up to date with developments.

Because of the varied political complexities of the countries within the Commonwealth, in the main the CYP can respond to what governments ask of it rather than initiate action. It offers technical and financial assistance for establishing and developing national youth programmes, but in no two countries is the method of achieving this likely to be the same. CYP training emphasizes the setting up of job creation projects. There is no wide range of jobs waiting to be filled. Most jobs have to be self-created.

In Malaysia, for example, the Government already had a youth programme and a network of youth clubs. CYP was invited to train the youth workers, who are fully appointed to work at club level.

One of these youth clubs, in a rural area of Malaysia, has created its own solution

to its members' lack of schooling. A group of 17 youngsters began the club with the purpose of arranging private tuition for members who had failed to get into state schools because of poor examination results.

They persuaded university students to take classes voluntarily, while pupils paid a small fee. The club, begun in 1968, now has more than 200 members and some six hundred boys and girls have taken courses there.

Some 70 ex-students have gained university places and continue their involvement in the club, returning in vacations to run classes and mark essays.

Up to now the Youth Programme has steered a careful and apolitical course.

But last month came the warning from young people themselves that they want more political involvement.

At their first meeting, in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, carefully timed to take place

before the meeting of Commonwealth heads of government, young leaders from 31 Commonwealth countries gave notice that young people want more involvement in decision-making at all levels, more political education and an all-out attack on unemployment.

...In their declaration they paid a small fee. The club, begun in 1968, now has more than 200 members and some six hundred boys and girls have taken courses there.

Some 70 ex-students have gained university places and continue their involvement in the club, returning in vacations to run classes and mark essays.

"We believe that young people in Commonwealth countries are primarily concerned with the political and economic emancipation of the people. They also strive to achieve mental liberation, especially from those psychological factors which negate their cultural development..."

Just back from the meeting, Mr Geoff Martin, a member of the Commonwealth Secretariat's diplomatic staff and assistant director of the Youth Programme, said: "For the first time we have had a meeting of leaders who are young. We want to use the Commonwealth as an international pressure group and as a weapon for social change. Our declaration, which we hope will be discussed at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting, combines practical reality with a statement of intent."

The Diaward Group of Companies

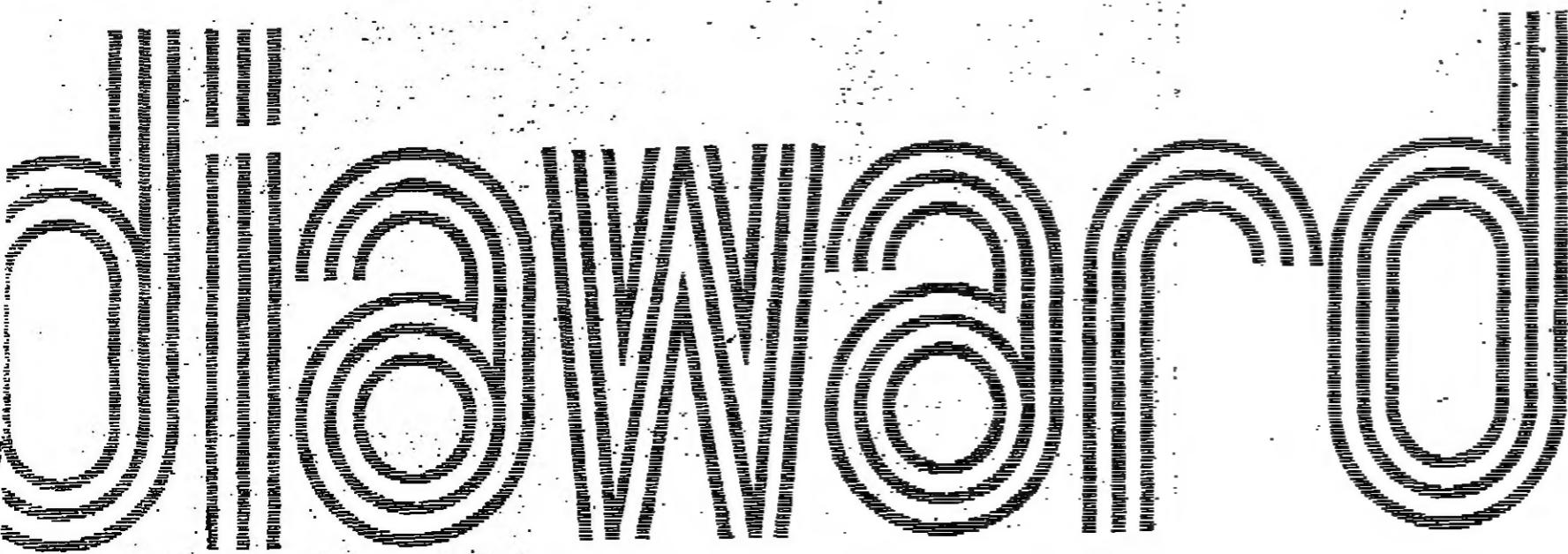
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Commonwealth of the Bahamas

The Bahamas: An Ideal Climate For Living And Investment

The Bahamas wants and needs your business. To get it, we offer what is among the best range of incentives for the development of private enterprise to be found anywhere in the world, such as:

A. Financial legislation providing

1. Exemption on taxes on all earnings — no corporate taxes, no personal income tax, no capital gain tax, no profits tax, no inheritance tax.

2. In accordance with existing Exchange Control regulations, there is complete freedom to repatriate investments and profits.

3. Investors enjoy full currency convertibility, and the Bahamian dollar maintains perfect parity with the U.S. dollar.

B. Industrial benefits, including

1. For companies registered under the Industries

Encouragement Act, exemption from customs duties on machinery, tools, equipment, raw materials and components necessary for plant operations.

2. Similar benefits for companies registered under the Agricultural Development Act.

3. As a signatory to the Lome Convention, The Bahamas enjoys trading advantages with other countries which have signed the Convention; there is a similar status for trade with the United States under the Generalized System of Preferences.

C. Communications capabilities, including

1. International airports in The Bahamas provide swift, direct access from the United States, Canada, UK-Europe, South America, Central America, the Caribbean, Mexico and Israel.

2. Natural deep-water facilities accommodate the largest

cargo carriers and cruise ships.

3. An advanced telecommunications system includes direct dialing to North America and instant contact with UK-Europe.

Unlike many developing countries The Bahamas has become a major offshore financial centre with nearly 300 banks and finance houses offering a reservoir of short and medium-term investment capital.

But the business climate isn't the only one that's ideal — temperatures in the Bahamas average 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter, 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. The beauty of the waters and the warmth of the Bahamian people have made these islands among the most attractive resort-living and working areas in the world.

Enquiries may be directed to the Ministry of Development, P.O. Box N4996, Nassau, Bahamas.



Greetings to our Commonwealth Friends

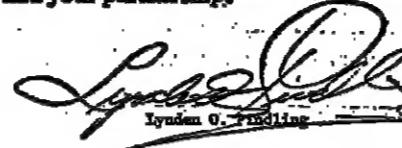
As the third oldest parliamentary democracy in the New World (our first legislature was elected in 1729), The Bahamas took its place as a full-fledged member of the Commonwealth of Nations on July 10, 1973. This marked the culmination of centuries of orderly constitutional development as a British Colony.

The Commonwealth Conference held this year in London, coinciding with the celebration of Queen Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee, serves to re-emphasise the bonds which unite the Commonwealth under her symbolic leadership.

The warmth of Her Majesty's reception during State Visits to The Bahamas in recent years has on each occasion dramatically affirmed the continuing popularity of the historical ties and humanistic principles which bind us to the Commonwealth.

Although The Bahamas' economy has expanded to embrace other sectors such as international banking and finance, petrochemicals and light manufacturing, we remain strongly dependent on tourism as our main engine of growth and national development.

In 1976 tourist expenditures in The Bahamas reached \$367 million — an annual income which we hope to increase to at least \$500 million by the end of this decade. The potential for growth is high. We invite your presence, your participation and your partnership.


Lynden O. Pindling



Lynden O. Pindling



The Bahamas: Leading Offshore Financial Centre

The Bahamas satisfies all of the basic conditions considered by investors to be essential for the success of an international financial centre. These are:

No income tax, no capital gain tax, no death duties and reasonably low rates of property tax.

Political and social stability

Strict bank secrecy laws

Availability of legal and accounting expertise

Currency stability

Excellent transportation and

communications systems. There are nearly 300 international banks and trust companies in The Bahamas, and Nassau is second only to London in the amount of Eurodollar transactions carried out. After tourism, finance is The Bahamas' most important economic industry.

The Central Bank of The Bahamas was established in 1974 to regulate money and credit so as to safeguard the value of the Bahamian dollar.

Enquiries may be directed to The Central Bank of The Bahamas, P.O. Box N-4868, Nassau, Bahamas.

The Central Bank also supervises and controls the financial institutions operating in The Bahamas, safeguarding the reputation of the financial system and community.

The Bahamas welcomes increased participation in its development by the world financial community.

As the prices of European holidays go up, it seems a good time to remind you that a two-week holiday in the Bahamas starts at £275, which includes your air fare and an apartment at the fabulous Cable Beach, Nassau.

Permanent Residence in The Bahamas

The Bahamas Government is giving special consideration to the grant of a limited number of Certificates of Permanent Residence each year to persons of means and of good character who have distinguished themselves in certain fields or who possess special skills. Every successful applicant who does not already own a home in The Bahamas will be required to acquire one within two years of the approval of his application.

A condition for the grant of a certificate would be an undertaking by the applicant to make other approved investments of a substantial nature in The Bahamas with funds derived from outside sources. Investments already made in The Bahamas would be taken into consideration and the Government would agree to allow the repatriation of funds in accordance with exchange-control regulations prevailing at the time the transfer is requested.

Application for the grant of a Certificate of Permanent Residence should be made on the prescribed form available at The Bahamas High Commission, 39 Pall Mall, which should be notarised and forwarded to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, P.O. Box N-302, Nassau, Bahamas. Such application should be accompanied by testimonials of good character and by a statement from a reputable financial institution certifying the applicant's financial standing as adequate to reside permanently in The Bahamas without the need to engage in gainful occupation.

Additionally, the covering letter with which the application is submitted should indicate:

(a) the range of annual income from sources outside The Bahamas in category

(i) \$10,000 to \$20,000

(ii) \$20,000 to \$30,000

(iii) over \$30,000

(b) whether applicant owns home in The Bahamas or proposes to build or otherwise acquire one, and its location;

(c) whether applicant has any investment in The Bahamas and, if so, how much; whether less than or more than \$50,000; or how much the applicant undertakes to invest in The Bahamas;

(d) whether applicant intends to seek employment in The Bahamas;

(e) what special skills or

expertise the applicant possesses, and whether such skill or expertise would be available to The Bahamas; what special distinction, if any, the applicant has achieved; and

(f) what special contribution, if any, the applicant can make to the development of The Bahamas.

A fee of £55,000 is payable for a Certificate of Permanent Residence. On application such a certificate may be endorsed free of charge, to apply to 1 wife or any dependent ordinarily resident with the holder of the Certificate of Permanent Residence.

Further enquiries may be made at The Bahamas High Commission or at the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The map shows the location of The Bahamas in the Caribbean Sea, with the United States to the north and the island of Hispaniola to the west. The capital city of Nassau is marked on the island of New Providence.

The map also shows the location of Freeport, a major port city in the Bahamas.

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